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CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

CTK Cites Tripartite Statement on CW Ban 1

ALBANIA

BASHKIMI Comments on U.S. Economic Policy *[30 Mar]* 2

BULGARIA

Progress at MBFR Talks in Vienna Reviewed *[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 1 Apr]* 3
Socialist Community Plans To Combat AIDS 3
REUTER Correspondent Criticized as 'Unethical' 3
Hungary Congratulated on Liberation Anniversary *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Apr]* 4
Zhivkov Receives KKE Secretary Farakos 4
Atanasov Visits Iraq, Meets With Husayn 5
Political Consultations With PDRY Reported 5
Briefs 6
Norwegian CP Working Visit 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Two Nationals Barred From Leaving Country *[AFP]* 7
Tomasek Interviewed on Bratislava Unrest *[Vienna KURIER 3 Apr]* 7
Charter 77 Signatory on Religious Freedom *[Milan L'UNITA 30 Mar]* 7
Husak Awards Catholic Vicar Order of Republic 8
CPCZ Leadership Preparing for Party Conference *[RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]* 8
31 Mar Government Session Reported *[RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]* 9
Presidium Discusses Family Welfare Policy 10
Cooperatives Council Holds Congress 10
Chnoupek Gives Statement on Disarmament *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Apr]* 10
Six U.S. Senators Pay Official Visit 11
Received by Johanes 11
Received by Bilak 11
Jakes, Indra Receive DPRK Ambassador *[RUDE PRAVO 29 Mar]* 11
Slusovice Interested in SRV Projects *[MLADA FRONTA 2 Apr]* 12
WFTU Leader on Plans, Ties With ICFTU *[PRACE 24 Mar]* 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Receives Cypriot Official 13
Winter Received by Benin President Kerekou *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 22 Mar]* 13
Central Committee Greets USSR's Zaykov *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2-3 Apr]* 13
Tunisian President Receives Honecker Message 13
Krenz Receives Editors of Theoretical Journals *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Mar]* 14
Leaders' Public Appearances 24-30 Mar *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25-31 Mar]* 14

HUNGARY

Varkonyi Gives Disarmament Statement *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Apr]* 16
Romania Violating Rights of Hungarian Minority 16
Wreathlaying Ceremonies at Memorials *[AGERPRES]* 16
Pact Commander Kulikov Arrives 17
Leaders Reply to Soviet Leaders' Greetings *[NEPSZABADSAG 2 Apr]* 17

Kadar Meets Incoming SFRY Envoy 17
MSZMP Session Issues Draft Policy Statement *[NEPSZABADSAG 1 Apr]* 17
Reasons for Decrease in TU Membership Viewed *[MAGYAR NEMZET 30 Mar]* 25

POLAND

Citizens Call To Mark Jewish Ghetto Uprising *[AFP]* 27
Party Legal Body Examines 1987 Crime Figures *[TRYBUNA LUDU 1-4 Apr]* 27
State Council Examines Courts, Crime *[TRYBUNA LUDU 1-4 Apr]* 27
Political Bureau Views Sociopolitical Status 28
RFE Falsifies Information on Warsaw Subway 28
Broadcasting Network Statistics Cited 28
Jaruzelski Receives Pact's Kulikov, Others 29
Messner Departs for Working Visit to USSR 29
PAP Cites U.S. Ambassador on Jaruzelski Plan 29
Iranian Officials Discuss Oil, Trade 29
Delegation Ends Ethiopia Visit, Signs Agreement 29

ROMANIA

Further on Official Visit of Zaire's Mobutu 31
Ceausescu Dinner Toast 31
Talks Continue 32
Mobuto Visits Bucharest 32
Visits Farm Machine Institute 33
Official Talks Conclude 33
Joint Communique Signed 33
Mobutu Seen Off by Ceausescu 34
Hungary's Liberation From Fascism Celebrated 34
Hungarian Ambassador Places Wreath 34
Oprea, Stoian Attend Reception 34
Dinca, DPRK's Hong Song-nam Sign Protocol 34

YUGOSLAVIA

Further on Mojsov's Official Visit to Spain 35
Arrives in Spain 35
Welcomed by Royal Couple 35
Juan Carlos Gives Dinner 35
Mojsov Speaks at Madrid Dinner 36
Joint Declaration Offers 'Tolerant Dialogue' *[Trbac in BORBA 26-27 Mar]* 36
Ckrebic on Problems, Ties With Bulgaria *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Apr]* 38
Official's Calls for End to War of Cities *[Tehran IRNA]* 38
Macedonian Delegation Visits Toronto, Chicago 39
Krunic Receives Outgoing PRC Ambassador 39
Mojsov Decorates Ambassador 39
Law on Price Controls Declared Legal by Court 39
FEC Presents Report on 1986-88 Work 39
Presidency Views Economic 'Instability' *[POLITIKA 1 Apr]* 39
Financial Reports Presented to Federal Assembly 40
Government Proposes Shake-Up in FEC organs *[BORBA 30 Mar]* 40
Council Assesses Role of Foreign Policy 41
Kucan Says Market Economy 'Only Way Out' 42
Macedonian Supported for Assembly President 42
Ivanovic Nominated to Head Montenegro Presidency 42
Nominations for Croat Elections Put Forward 42
Kosovo Conference Endorses Candidates 43
Croat LC Committee Views Complaints Committee 43
Serbia Reduces Number of Administrative Bodies 43
Krunic Comments on Forthcoming LCY Conference 44
Ex-Premier Planinc on Programmed Inflation
[VJESNIK (PANORAMA SUBOTOM supplement) 26 Mar] 47

Mamula Visits Backa, Apatin Units, Shipyards 47
Defense Secretaries Begin Visit to Croatia 48
Death of Hamdija Pozderac Reported 48
Trial of Agrokomerc Director Scheduled for May *[BORBA 31 Mar]* 49
Amount of Unpaid Agrokomerc Losses Announced 49
Smole Defends Position on Constitutional Change *[BORBA 31 Mar]* 49
BORBA's New Editorial Policy Discussed *[25 Mar]* 50
SAWPY Discussion of Amendments Postponed 52
Slovene Youth Organization on MLADINA Case *[BORBA 31 Mar]* 52
Issue of STUDENTSKI LIST Banned 52
Kosovo Assembly Discusses Provincial Budget 53
Kosovo Joint Session Discusses Emigration 53
Plemetina Residents Discuss Security Situation 54
Istok LC Discusses Serb Protest Meeting *[RILINDJA 30 Mar]* 54
Tuzla Man Imprisoned for Hostile Propaganda *[POLITIKA 31 Mar]* 55
Politicians, Scientists View 'Crisis' 55
Accident Involving Former Official Investigated *[POLITIKA 1 Apr]* 56
Banja Luka Teachers' Strike Continues 56
Teachers Strike Over Low Pay 56
Briefs 56
Council of Federation Member Dies 56
New TU Presidium Members 57

CTK Cites Tripartite Statement on CW Ban

LD052141 Prague CTK in English
1849 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 5 (CTK)—The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the GDR's Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the West German Social Democratic Party today urged the governments of their countries to immediately start talks on the removal of chemical weapons from and non-deployment of these weapons on their territories.

The three governments should call on states which have troops on the territories of the three countries to join this process, the parties said in a joint statement published today. They said they were concerned that no agreement had been reached on a general and complete ban on chemical weapons, and sought to activate the talks on these issues and carry on their joint initiative of June 1985.

They reaffirmed their joint initiative for a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe in an effort to achieve a world-wide ban on these weapons.

They proposed that the talks between the Governments of Czechoslovakia, the GDR and the FRG be based on their joint document of May 21, 1986 and said that a chemical-free zone in central Europe could be set up soon. The three countries should be prepared to enable inspections of their chemical production for peaceful purposes.

The parties urged all other European states to consider the possibilities of their involvement in this initiative. This regional step might help the solution of outstanding issues of a world-wide convention, they said and welcomed the intention of a unilateral withdrawal of U.S. chemical weapons from West German territory by 1992.

The parties stressed it would be desirable to set up and extend the zone immediately and said "binding statements" by Czechoslovakia, the GDR and West Germany that "they will neither produce nor obtain chemical weapons, nor permit other states to deploy and produce them on their territories and transport them across their territories, will be of decisive importance".

This should take place before 1992, the parties said.

BASHKIMI Comments on U.S. Economic Policy

AU051758 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 30 Mar 88 p 4

[Arjana Llambi article: "The Seven Years of 'Reaganomics'"]

[Text] There was in fact nothing new in Reagan's speech. This was the conclusion reached by many observers and analysts at home and abroad after the President's message to the American nation. He passed in silence over monetary chaos and the dollar's difficulties on world markets. He strongly reaffirmed the policy of reducing federal involvement in public affairs and, as expected, rejected any possibility of reducing military expenditure that would jeopardize America's "rearmament program."

The aspect of the present American administration's economic policy that was most loudly trumpeted was what is called "Reaganomics." The entire operation of the American economy is supposed to be governed according to the reliance of "Reaganomics" on financial and mainly monetary mechanisms. The two stages of its application have exposed this economic policy as ineffective and impotent. If the American Administration has been able to "discover" high interest rates as an additional source of income to cover excessive federal expenditure, it has not been able to balance the budget in this way. On the contrary, the budget deficit has increased by 300 percent during its period of office. In 1980, the budget deficit was calculated at $74 billion, and reached $220.7 billion in 1986.

The policy of high interest rates has borne its bitter fruits. The value of the dollar rose on all the capitalist currency markets. Japanese, West German, and French goods easily competed in world markets with goods valued at such a dollar rate. The same happened in the American domestic market. The result was that during the 7 years of Reagan's Presidency, the trade deficit has risen by 800 percent, or in other words was more than 8 times higher in 1986 than in 1980. Under such circumstances, the Reagan administration changed gears, and adopted the monetary mechanism of a low dollar. But, if in the first years of this policy the artificial fall of the dollar was achieved gradually, Washington began to reduce the value of the greenback compared with other main currencies at speed after 1986. But this financial maneuver also failed to achieve the results that were anticipated. The trade deficit remained at record levels. In October 1987, it stood at $17.63 billion, thus beating its earlier record of $16.47 billion, set the previous July.

The falling dollar has worsened the federal budget deficit, which reached $80.4 billion in the first 4-month period of the present fiscal year, or more than $15.8 billion more than in the same period of the 1986-87 fiscal year. Such an excess of expenditure over the revenue the administrative budget provides has continually obliged the administration to borrow from financial institutions. As a result, the public debt of the United States now exceeds $2,400 billion, compared with $914.3 billion in 1980.

The miscarriage of such an economic policy, and the end of the economic doctrine of monetarism, was proven by the great confusion on the Wall Street stock exchange and the consequent chain reaction on all the international currency exchange markets. Besides many other factors originating in the United States, the policy of an inexorably falling dollar became the signal for major shocks on stock exchanges and resulted in the present marked instability of the international monetary system, with the dollar at its center.

The consequences of "Reaganomics" are still more clearly evident in other sectors of the American economy. The iron and steel industry and the oil extraction and processing industry are not only working below their capacities, but whole factories and firms are closing one after another. This has been accompanied by large-scale layoffs in the work force. American agriculture has undergone a "black" period, with many failures of small and medium-sized farms. A further record was set in 1987—that for bank failures. In this year, 184 banks failed, compared with 10 in 1980. L. William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said at the beginning of this year that "The stock exchange crisis has created an atmosphere of gloom, which may burden the situation in many sectors of the economy and further add to the difficulties they are suffering."

A further feature of "Reaganomics" has been the markedly anti-popular bias of the American Administration during the last 7 years. For example, although expenditure on armaments has reached the astronomical figure of $1,300 billion, the funds available for different social purposes have been cut by more than $70 billion. Moreover, ordinary Americans increasingly do not pay for their daily needs in cash, but by credit card, and thus excessively increase their indebtedness to banking institutions and further reduce their living standards. In this way, "Reaganomics" has encouraged and hastened social polarization, turning America into "an inexhaustible reservoir of the poor" which includes not only blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities, but the mass of white American workers.

Progress at MBFR Talks in Vienna Reviewed

AU051915 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 1 Apr 88 p 5

[Article by Ambassador Enyo Savov, head of the Bulgarian delegation to the MBFR talks held in Vienna: "Control Cannot Be a Goal in Itself or Fiction"]

[Text] The 44th round of the talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe ended just a few days ago. Unfortunately, this round could not move the talks, which have been going on now for 14 years, from their static point. The main reason for this situation is the nonconstructive and unrealistic position of the Western states, which are participating in the talks. Their position has remained unchanged for many years.

I suppose that it is known from the press that after the Warsaw Pact member states became convinced that it was impossible to reach a comprehensive agreement on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, in February 1985 they submitted a draft agreement on a partial reduction of USSR and U.S. troops, along with their arms and equipment, and on the consequent freezing of the armed forces and arms of the states, which are directly participating in the talks. Given the situation which existed, this was a realistic attempt to move the talks from the point of stagnation and begin a process of decreasing military confrontation in central Europe by partial USSR-U.S. reductions. However, the answer from the West, which was submitted in December 1985, after long months of silence, was more than disappointing. Furthermore, one could not escape the well-grounded conclusion that their draft was composed so that it would not be accepted. It contained a striking discrepancy between the material contents of the proposed agreement and the proposed measures of control and verification. (A reduction of 5,000 U.S. and 11,500 USSR soldiers, without their weapons and equipment, but with numerous obligatory on-the-spot inspections, verifications, and so forth.)

The socialist countries have always supported the most effective control measures. The USSR-U.S. INF Treaty is a shining example of this. However, an obligatory condition in this context is to demonstrate a serious approach and desire to achieve real results, and not to turn the issue of control into a goal in itself and a piece of fiction detached from any material essence, which indicates other intentions, which have nothing to do with disarmament.

For the socialist countries the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe is an integral part of their common program to decrease international tension and prevent the opportunity for a new world war. With a view toward achieving this goal they are interested in completing as soon as possible the Vienna consultations within the framework of the "Group of 23," related to working out the mandate on future talks, which will encompass the territory of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Ural. There is no doubt that the achievement of even a modest result at the Vienna talks on central Europe could become a sound basis for the new talks. The socialist countries are ready for this and are expecting a realistic step on the part of the West.

Socialist Community Plans To Combat AIDS

AU051942 Sofia BTA in English 1918 GMT 5 Apr 88

["The Socialist Countries: Common Program Against AIDS"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)—Academician Atanas Maleev, president of the Bulgarian Medical Academy, announced at the regular press conference held at the Medical Academy that the socialist community will soon have a coordinated scientific research program on the problems of AIDS, and that in Bulgaria it is expected that entire population in the 14-70 age group will be tested for AIDS by 1990.

Academician Maleev, who is head of the Project-Oriented Council of the Academy for Combating AIDS, described the spread of the disease in this country as slow. So far there have been tested 657 thousand people 61 of whom have tested positive. Two Bulgarians have developed the symptoms of the disease. Most of the infected have worked abroad. This tendency was confirmed by the tests made over the past two weeks. Another four virus carriers have been discovered, of whom three men have worked abroad. The fourth virus carrier was a pregnant woman whose pregnancy was terminated. In Bulgaria have been introduced mandatory AIDS tests for all marriage certificate candidates. This is also true for all pregnant women.

The leader of the team for combating AIDS voiced his concern over the supply with sufficient quantities of tests for the presence of the virus. In Bulgaria there are 41 laboratories which can make such tests. Negotiations are currently being held with a firm of the FRG for a joint production of tests. A few days ago at a session of the Working Group for Cooperation in Health Care Between Bulgaria and the USSR, it was decided to set up a joint team for developing suitable AIDS tests. A session of specialists of the socialist countries will be held in Moscow which will compare the tests produced in the USSR, in the GDR and in Cuba. There it will be decided which of these countries produces quantities which can meet the needs of the socialist community.

REUTER Correspondent Criticized as 'Unethical'

AU051218 Sofia BTA in English 1124 GMT 5 Apr 88

["A British Correspondent: Unethical"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)—A British journalist correspondent for the REUTERS news agency, tried to create an anti-Bulgarian sensation when he misrepresented what he was told by a Bulgarian journalist.

The allegations of the REUTERS correspondent, Mr David Stamp, were readily picked up by certain American and West European newspapers. Mr Stamp claims that Mr Stefan Solakov, a journalist of the Sofia press agency, had allegedly admitted to him in Sofia that Muslim Bulgarians had been killed over the last few years.

Today the Sofia press agency published a commentary by Mr Stefan Solakov entitled "Matter of Ethics, Mr Stamp!"

The Bulgarian journalist describes his meeting with the REUTERS correspondent, which lasted more than two hours.

"David Stamp was taking copious notes," Mr Solakov writes. "(I told him about) Bulgaria's willingness to promote her relations with Turkey, about the well-meaning tone adopted in the Bulgarian press in respect to neighboring Turkey, about the calm and secure life of Muslim Bulgarians under socialism. Mr Stamp did not miss the opportunity to assure me from time to time that he was an objective reporter and would cover the whole of our conversation in his dispatch."

The talk turned to the rumors which were going round in the West about the coercion and killing to which Muslims were allegedly subjected in Bulgaria.

Writes Mr Solakov: "David Stamp had got wind of this and that from 'various sources'. 'They are not various, they are just one', I told him. Then I showed him the anti-Bulgarian writings which had appeared in the Turkish press over the last few years. Indeed, there were plenty of corpses there: From 40,000 (the record number in the TERCUMAN newspaper) to a mere 40, according to some more 'modest' estimates. Those 'victims' first appeared in the Turkish press, then they 'popped over' to some Western newspapers, only to resurface back in the Turkish press, this time quoted as 'reliable information' from 'knowledgeable sources'."

That is how the REUTERS correspondent's account of the Bulgarian journalist's "admission" appeared.

The Sofia press agency commentary wishes the REUTERS correspondent to abide by professional ethics, because "the distortion of facts is not always a shortcut to a brilliant career."

"None other than a Turkish journalist, the Washington correspondent of the GUNES newspaper, was the first to call into question the REUTERS allegations and to phone Sofia to learn the truth," Mr Solakov writes.

"REUTERS is a prestigious news agency with claims to objectivity. The David Stamp case hardly helps it live up to this characterization," the Sofia press agency commentary reads in conclusion.

Hungary Congratulated on Liberation Anniversary

AU051803 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 88 pp 1,2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Karoly Nameth, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send to you, and through you to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial greetings and best wishes on the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

The Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice with the successes in socialist construction reached by the Hungarian people under the leadership of the MSZMP and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. We highly value the peace-loving foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic, aimed toward strengthening confidence, cooperation, and peace in Europe and the world.

We are convinced that traditional relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as our joint activity within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA will further develop and strengthen for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

On the day of your national holiday from the bottom of our hearts we wish you and all the Hungarian people new successes in the struggle for the comprehensive development and prosperity of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Zhivkov Receives KKE Secretary Farakos

AU051222 Sofia BTA in English 1133 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)—Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Grigorios Farakos, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Greece (KKE), who handed him a message from Mr Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the CC of the KKE.

The Greek Communist functionary briefed his host on the highlights of the KKE work after its 12th Congress and on the situation in that country.

The sides discussed key questions concerning the international communist and workers' movement and the international situation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov familiarized the guest with the foreign policy of the BCP and of Bulgaria seeking the building of a new type of international relations.

The sides share the view that the new realities require the democratic forces to rally for building a nonviolent world without wars, without nuclear and chemical weapons.

An emphasis was laid on the two neighboring countries' contribution to the strengthening of Balkan and world peace and security.

The BCP and the KKE reiterated their full consensus of opinion on the matters discussed and the reciprocated desire for a further expansion of the ties and cooperation between them, between the Bulgarian and the Greek peoples for the sake of peace, democracy and social progress.

Atanasov Visits Iraq, Meets With Husayn
AU051809 Sofia BTA in English
1737 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Baghdad (BTA spec. corr)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, arrived here today on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the Iraqi Government.

This afternoon the Bulgarian premier was received by Mr Saddam Husayn, chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of Iraq, to whom he delivered the greetings and good wishes of Bulgaria's State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Iraqi people. At the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides made a review of the Bulgaro-Iraqi relations and the prospects for their further development.

The relations between Bulgaria and Iraq are developing successfully on the basis of friendship, understanding and mutual advantage. The mutual desire to promote bilateral cooperation in all spheres is in the interest of the two friendly peoples and of peace and security in the world.

The visit of Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, to Iraq in 1980 gave a powerful impetus to the all-round and dynamic development of these relations.

The current visit of the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers Mr Georgi Atanasov is a fresh confirmation of the importance of Bulgaro-Iraqi dialogue and of the striving to enhance friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

This evening Mr Georgi Atanasov met Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister, and the official Bulgaro-Iraqi talks were opened. These talks will include the exchange of information on the tasks which the two countries are currently solving, a review of the basic trends of bilateral cooperation and the discussion of topical issues of the international situation.

The talks which are taking place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding will continue tomorrow.

Political Consultations With PDRY Reported
AU041630 Sofia BTA in English
1606 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen held political consultations in Sofia between April 1 and 4, 1988.

The two countries' delegations were led by the deputy ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Ivan Ganev and Mr Muhammed Sa'id Abdallah Muhsin.

Mr Muhammed Muhsin was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere, the delegations for the consultations discussed a wide range of questions concerning the present-day international situation and bilateral relations.

The sides expressed full support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the assertion of new political thinking on the international scene. They stressed the constructive character of the suggestions made at the session of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministers's Committee, held in Sofia on March 29 and 30 this year.

The officials exchanged views on a number of regional problems, such as the crises in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, the Iran-Iraq conflict, the situation in the Balkans, etc.

The two countries' ministries of foreign affairs signed a protocol on cooperation.

Briefs

Norwegian CP Working Visit

A working group of the Norwegian Communist Party led by Ornulf Godager, Politburo member of the party's Central Committee, has left Bulgaria. They acquainted themselves with the activities of the BCP in the restructuring in all fields of social life. The visitors had talks with Comrade Dimitur Stanishev. The Norwegian Communists had meetings with the Economic, Scientific, and Technical Department and the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee, and also visited the municipal BCP organization in Blagoevgrad and agricultural, scientific, and cultural installations and sites. [Text][*Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Apr 88 AU*]

Two Nationals Barred From Leaving Country

AU051636 Paris AFP in English
1631 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Prague, April 5 (AFP)—Two Czechoslovak nationals invited to attend conferences abroad have been prevented from leaving the country by border officials, dissident sources said here Friday.

The first, Zdislav Sulc, was invited last month by the Hungarian Science Academy to attend a meeting in Gyor, Hungary, the VONS (Committee for the Defense of Unfairly Prosecuted People.)

But he was driven back at the border, his passport and papers he was carrying were confiscated, and he was questioned for several hours in Prague the next day, VONS said.

The second Czechoslovak, Zdenek Urban, a former ambassador to Finland, was held back at the airport from attending an agricultural conference in Finland to which he was an official delegate.

His passport and exit permit were confiscated, as were films he was to show at the conference. He was questioned on his contacts in Finland and West Germany, where he went last year for medical reasons, VONS said.

Tomasek Interviewed on Bratislava Unrest

AU051149 Vienna KURIER in German
3 Apr 88 p 3

[Franz Eder dispatch from Prague: "Rough Treatment [Pruegelszenen] in Bratislava Was Clearly a Mistake"]

[Text] One week ago in Bratislava the Czechoslovak state power forcibly suppressed the call for religious freedom. Some 2,000 believers were dispersed with water cannons, tear gas, and clubs; 125 demonstrators were temporarily arrested. The strained relationship between the church and the state in the CSSR was the topic of an exclusive interview with the Archbishop of Prague, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, by KURIER reporter Franz Eder. "The Bratislava rally was a step toward more religious freedom. This must be taken into consideration by the government," said the energetic 89-year old archbishop, a typical Moravian who is particularly peace-loving and good-natured. He expected resistance from the population, Tomasek pointed out, but he did not expect it to be so extreme.

Said the cardinal: "The CSSR Government has lost even more credibility through this action. The government must be more prudent in the future. The Bratislava events were clearly a mistake!" Cardinal Tomasek does not rule out further rallies. "A similar police action is unthinkable in Prague; the Slovaks are more emotional than the Czechs," the archbishop stated.

The religious demonstration in Bratislava was prompted on the one hand by the petition calling for religious freedom which was started at the beginning of the year. More than 400,000 Catholics have already signed this 31-point catalogue which calls for the observance of the Christians' basic liberties that are guaranteed by the law, such as: no discrimination at the workplace and free dissemination of religious literature. Says Tomasek: "The church was not created by the pope—99 percent of its supporters are laymen. The voices of the laymen must be heard. It is the duty of the laymen to demonstrate for their rights." The assertion that the Bratislava rally was controlled from abroad—as reported by the CSSR media—the cardinal describes as an "excuse used by some party members."

On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Church in the CSSR is in a critical situation as far as personnel is concerned. Ten of the total of 13 dioceses are without a bishop. On 10 April, three representatives from the CSSR Government discussed with Vatican representatives in Rome the nomination of one archbishop and two suffragan bishops each for the Olomouc and Trnava dioceses, and the nomination of two suffragan bishops for Prague. "The government negotiates our case in Rome, but without us," complains Cardinal Tomasek, who was barred from taking part in the negotiations by the Prague authorities.

"In Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, and the GDR, none of the dioceses are vacant. Why is this not possible in our country?" the cardinal asks and hopes that at least the two dioceses can be filled with candidates of the Roman Catholic Church and not with members of the state-backed "Pacem in Terris" clerical organization.

According to Tomasek, the police action in Bratislava has merely disturbed but not shaken the Easter peace. The government must realize that it cannot treat the Catholics in the CSSR the way it does....

Charter 77 Signatory on Religious Freedom

PM051046 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
30 Mar 88 p 2

[Article by Charter 77 signatory Erika Kadlecova: Catholics' Signatures: Glimmer of Hope From Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Great interest has been aroused in recent weeks by a petition drawn up by Czechoslovak Catholics which, according to church sources, carries over 400,000 signatures—an unprecedented figure in a politically static and socially anesthetized country such as ours. All previous actions, all initiatives launched over the past 20 years have received the support of a few dozen, at most a few hundred, people. It is not surprising. Anyone prepared to become involved in any way knew he would thus become a citizen "outside the law": Though remaining free, he had to expect the loss of his job, public denigration through the press, house searches, the cutting off of his

telephone, and the withdrawal of his passport and driver's license. He had to realize that he was jeopardizing not only himself but also his wife and children and any of his friends who did not promptly dissociate themselves from him. Such a lifestyle was certainly not attractive to most people in a situation in which there was no hope of such conduct making "sense"—in other words, of its being able to influence the situation in any way.

People are prepared to fight and to endure sacrifices in two situations: If they have at least some hope or if they are motivated by extreme desperation. The "normalization" of the seventies deprived the Czechoslovak people of all hope but seems to have left something for which people can fight. The result of that "normalization" is a country in which nothing happens, there is no hope, and everyone is enclosed in his own private vacuum. Now all this seems to be at an end—or at least at the beginning of the end. The fact that the petition has already been signed by so many people signifies not so much an explosion of Catholic religiousness as a glimmer of hope within society. This did not originate here but reflects a relaxation of the international situation and especially the new phenomena occurring in the Soviet Union which, to a greater or lesser extent, are stimulating the resumption of activity in the other socialist countries. The thrust is being exerted where forces can be concentrated and where the fewest risks lie.

In Czechoslovakia religion is still the most widespread ideological system among the population. The churches' activities are tolerated by the Constitution, their organizational structures function well, and their apparatuses are highly qualified. They maintain legal links with foreign centers and members of the same faith: They can use the results of their theoretical work and receive help and support from them. Thus freedom of conscience is considered one of the fundamental human rights and religion is protected by the public's moral shield against any kind of coercive intervention.

Nevertheless, the "normalization" that followed August 1968 had an impact in every field, including the churches and religion. In particular, the decimation of the Roman Catholic Church's structures was a disgrace, in both East and West, for the state and socialism. It is natural for believers to experience the general lack of freedom, the restriction of civil rights, primarily as a lack of religious freedom. This does not affect Christians alone, however. The majority of the population feel outraged that in a country with such ancient traditions of tolerance and freedom of conscience believers are persecuted and the churches' activities are hindered for no rational reason.

This is why the Catholics' petition was also signed by adherents to other faiths, even if they cannot always agree with all the demands embodied in the document. The collection of signatures is continuing, despite the obstacles placed in the way of this initiative. It is difficult to control and disperse people who meet in churches during religious services. It is not easy to arrest, in front of everybody, an old woman gathering signatures at the entrance to a church and who disappears inside when the police arrive. You can issue threats through the newspapers, arguing that the collection of signatures to the petition is illegal, but it is a real problem to convict someone when both the right to petition and the substance of the petition itself are guaranteed by the Constitution. In other words, the over 400,000 signatories seem to be in the clear, though it is still possible to identify the organizers and to "alleviate" their lives.

By now we have become accustomed to the fact that in Czechoslovakia anything is possible—in the negative sense. Now, however, we can come to believe that here in our country anything is possible, in the positive sense. Here there are Jehovah's Witnesses fighting for the investiture of Catholic bishops, "revolutionary Marxists" struggling for religious freedom, and vicars-capitular campaigning against the movement in favor of the Catholic Church's rights and going against their own cardinal [sentence as published]. The pressure has been so strong that all the cards have become jumbled.

Husak Awards Catholic Vicar Order of Republic

LD051438 Prague CTK in English
1155 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has conferred the order of the Republic on Capitular Vicar of the Roman-Catholic church in Hradec Kralove (East Bohemia) Karel Jonas, doctor of theology, on his 80th birthday, in appreciation of his work committed to peace and his homeland.

The high state award was presented to him today by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Matej Lucan who underlined Karel Jonas' merits in the struggle for strengthening peace, removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and for deepening friendship among nations.

Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak presented to Karel Jonas a letter of greetings from Czech Premier Ladislav Adamec who highly praised his beneficial activity in the association of Catholic clergy Pacem in Terris and in international organizations in favour of peace and friendship among nations.

CPCZ Leadership Preparing for Party Conference

AU051124 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
1 Apr 88 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Conference on Preparations for CPCZ Central Committee's April Plenum; Comrade M. Jakes in the Chair"]

[Text] Prague—A national conference with the leading secretaries of party regional committees and Prague and Bratislava City Committees was held in Prague on

Thursday [31 March]; it was chaired by Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members and candidate members, the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

The conference evaluated the experience acquired by party agencies in ensuring the implementation of conclusions adopted by the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session, assessed the results of annual members meetings in primary organizations and party conferences, and appraised certain matters connected with preparations for the coming Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum.

It also devoted attention to the development of party work in the accomplishment of tasks for restructuring the economic mechanism and deepening socialist democracy in all spheres of the society's life in the coming period. At the same time it discussed certain issues linked with the fulfillment of the 1988 plan of economic and social development.

The conference also clarified the course to be taken by party agencies in preparing the contents and organization of district and regional party conferences which are to be held in April and May 1988.

31 Mar Government Session Reported

AU051349 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 88 p 1

[CTK report: "CSSR Government Held Session"]

[Text] Prague—At its session on Thursday [31 March] the CSSR Government discussed and approved the draft laws and legal amendments connected with the process of restructuring the management of the Czechoslovak national economy. The legal documents concerned were: draft laws on state enterprises and on agricultural cooperatives; the draft law amending Law No 123/1975 of the Legal Gazette on the use of land and other agricultural property for ensuring production; the draft law on housing, consumer, and production cooperatives; the draft amendment to the economic legal code; and the draft amendment to the law on economic arbitration.

The draft laws on state enterprises and on individual forms of cooperatives have been the subject of public discussions, and the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government have received up to 80,000 suggestions on the draft law on state enterprises, up to 14,000 on the draft law on agricultural cooperatives, and up to 9,000 on the draft law on housing, consumer, and production cooperatives. The proposals were assessed within the framework of the legislation process on the level of the governments of the two national republics and on federal government level, in cooperation with the representatives of CPCZ Central Committee, social organizations, scientific work places, and university-level schools. After evaluation and thorough consideration, the suggestions were taken into account in the elaboration of the individual draft laws.

The government then discussed draft amendments to the economic code and to the law on economic arbitration. The draft law amending certain provisions of the economic code is part of the comprehensive group of basic legal regulations that provide for the restructuring of our economic mechanism, and is linked with the draft law on state enterprises and other draft laws. The amendment has two main purposes: along the vertical lines of economic management relations, it is intended to establish a situation in which economic organizations are guaranteed the necessary economic independence and responsibility, and the central management agencies on principle apply only the management methods permitted under the current legal regulations; and, along the horizontal lines of relations between economic (or other) socialist organizations, it is intended to define the legal prerequisites for the independent and effective economic and business activities of these organizations in keeping with the interests of society as a whole.

The amendment to the law on economic arbitration contains essential adjustments on the basis in particular of the draft law on state enterprises and on the amendment to the economic code. That is also why it limits (for instance) possibilities of intervention by means of economic arbitration in the contractual relations between future state enterprises and other socialist organizations (which is one of the most important expressions of the independence of state enterprises).

The premier was charged with the task of submitting the above proposals to the Federal Assembly for deliberation. At the same time, the government committed all its members to consistent support of these proposals, according to the spirit and meaning of Directives for Ensuring the Comprehensive Restructuring of the Economic Mechanism adopted by the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session last December.

The government heard the report on the results of the 12th session of the CSSR and GDR plenipotentiaries on the implementation of the program of cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear power industry and on negotiations on developing cooperation in engineering; it also heard the report on documents for executing the treaties concluded in 1987 on scientific-technical cooperation, culture, education, science, medical care, and forest and water economy. It expressed agreement with the general plan for negotiating international treaties this year, and was briefed in this respect by the minister of foreign affairs on the fulfillment of international treaties concluded between the CSSR and other states. The government agreed with the conclusion of a treaty between the CSSR and the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the prevention of double taxation and tax evasion in the spheres of income tax and property tax.

The government decided to again raise the allocation of 1988 diesel oil deliveries to the sectors of agriculture and food, stressing that these allocations are final and must not be raised further.

Presidium Discusses Family Welfare Policy

LD260052 Prague CTK in English
1829 GMT 25 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 25 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committe Presidium continued here today discussion on the preparations for the next Central Committee session planned for April 8, 1988. It also dealt with the course of the annual meetings of the party primary organizations in 1988. They were held in 39,000 primary organizations until March 16, i.e. 86 percent of the total number of the organizations.

The annual meetings were attended by 88 percent of the Communists, and 23 percent of the participants took part in discussions. The Presidium stated that the annual party meetings had become a significant step in starting a new stage of the party activities in the restructuring, but pointed out that no considerable changes in the style, methods and forms of party work have been carried out so far.

The Communist Party Central Committee Presidium also focused on the topics of the family welfare policy. It stated that according to the conclusions of the party's 17th congress in the sphere of family welfare, the society must devote more attention to the stability of the family, and improve the preparation of young people for marriage and responsible parenthood.

Individual organizations dealing with family welfare, the care of children and young people, and the Czech and Slovak governments have been adopting measures for a number of years to ease the impact of divorce on children. Their effectiveness, however, despite partial improvements in the upbringing of the young generation, has not influenced the stability of families so far.

The Presidium expressed agreement with the fundamental directives of developing the family welfare system, and with the measures adopted on March 10, by the federal government. They seek, especially through a coordinated influence on the stability of families, to create an effective system of the prevention of family disintegration through all possible means, legal, economic, medical, educational, ideological, etc.

The Central Committee Presidium further decided about the holding of a ceremonial session of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Czechslovak National Front Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government on the 70th anniversary of the establishment of independent Czechoslovakia, planned for October 27, 1988.

The Presidium also analysed a report on the course and results of the recent session of the Central Committee secretaries for ideological questions of the fraternal parties from the socialist countries which took place in Ulaanbaatar on March 16-17, 1988.

Cooperatives Council Holds Congress

LD272049 Prague CTK in English
1918 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Excerpt] Prague March 27 (CTK)—The tenth congress of the Central Council of Cooperatives which ended here today underlined the position of cooperatives as an important, integral and equal part of Czechoslovakia's socialist economic and social system.

The bill on housing, consumer and production cooperatives, which has been the subject of a several-months long public discussion and which, after it is passed by the Federal Assembly, will come into effect on July 1, is one of the first legislative measures in tune with the needs of the restructuring of Czechoslovakia's economic and social sphere. The congress stressed that the bill creates universal conditions for the full implementation of the possibilities of cooperatives, including the cooperative's traditional democracy and self-government, aimed at considerably speeding up Czechoslovakia's social and economic development.

The congress of the Central Council of Cooperatives also positively evaluated the body's international activity since the preceding congress in 1983. Czechoslovak cooperatives increase bilateral and multilateral friendship contacts with cooperative organizations from socialist countries, strive for the development of balanced relations with cooperatives in advanced capitalist countries and the increase of assistance for developing countries. The cooperative solidarity fund dedicates annually some two and a half million crowns for international seminars of the Central Council of Cooperative educating representatives of organizations from developing countries. More than 500 of these representatives have attended seminars in Czechoslovakia during the past five years. The Central Council of Cooperatives also sends Czechoslovak experts abroad and provides material assistance for cooperative organizations in developing countries—it maintains contacts with cooperative organizations in 70 European, African, Asian and American countries.

The delegates elected a 60-member committee, which stands in head of the Central Council of cooperatives in periods between congresses. The committee re-elected Frantisek Tesar chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives. [passage omitted]

Chnoupek Gives Statement on Disarmament

AU051533 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 88 p 6

[Statement by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek given to Boyko Vutov and Petur Gornenski, "representatives of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board": "Total Unity of Opinions"—date not given]

[Text] I depart after the 16th session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which took place in Sofia, with a sense of great satisfaction and excellent impressions. The reception of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of Bulgaria's State Council, as well as our intensive and mutually enriching 2-day talks confirmed the total unity of our opinions on the entire complex of the most important and most topical international issues.

At the session we noted that for a relatively short period after our Prague session, the curve of the positive changes in international life marked new progress in the direction which we all favor—toward a world without nuclear weapons and violence, and toward a world of peace and cooperation. The positive tendencies of the last period, which are a result not only of our initiatives and new approaches, but also an indication of our partners' growing realism and the support of the entire world public, created conditions of making a further and decisive step toward disarmament. I am referring to the preparation of a treaty on a 50 percent reduction of the U.S. and USSR strategic strike weapons and observing the ABM Treaty.

The categorical order of the day is to further strengthen these positive tendencies and adopt joint measures against the so called compensation for eliminating the intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, as well as preventing stagnation in the process of disarmament. The newest CSSR initiative on asserting confidence, cooperation and good neighborliness along the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states in central Europe, acquires exceptional importance in this context. Our allies supported our initiative without any reservations, and stressed its comprehensive character, all-human importance, and total harmony with all the hitherto proposals by the fraternal countries.

Six U.S. Senators Pay Official Visit

Received by Johanes

LD051501 Prague CTK in English
1415 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 5 (CTK)—Czechoslovak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes received here Tuesday a group of six U.S. senators, led by Democratic Party senator from the state of Ohio John Glenn, to exchange views on international topics, especially the development of East-West relations in the light of the current Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks.

Jaromir Johanes explained Czechoslovakia's attitudes towards the most important issues of the present, and acquainted the senators with the Czechoslovak proposal for creating a zone of peace, confidence and good neighborly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, which was submitted by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes in February. He informed them in detail about the conclusions adopted at the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers in Sofia, namely about an appeal to the NATO countries and all the states-signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. They also evaluated the present state and prospects of Czechoslovak-American relations.

Received by Bilak

LD052243 Prague Television Service in Czech
1730 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] A group of six U.S. senators led by John Glenn, Democratic Party senator from Ohio, has arrived in Czechoslovakia.

During today's talks with the U.S. guests views on the situation in the world were mutually analyzed, as well as the outlook for the development for the relations between the East and the West in the light of the ongoing USSR-U.S. disarmament talks.

Comrade Vasil Bilak also received the U.S. senators today.

Jakes, Indra Receive DPRK Ambassador

AU051132 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
29 Mar 88 p 1

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague—Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Kim Kwang-sop, the DPRK ambassador to the CSSR, on Monday [28 January]. On the agenda of their cordial talk were topical issues of the friendly countries' mutual cooperation as well as some aspects of the current international developments.

Kim Kwang-sop was received by Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, the same day.

In a comradely talk they discussed issues concerning the further development of parliamentary relations between the CSSR and the DPRK and some international issues, including the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Alois Indra expressed the CSSR's full support for DPRK's proposals aimed at the country's peaceful unification and the strengthening of peace, security, and stability on the Korean peninsula.

Slusovice Interested in SRV Projects

AU060820 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 2 Apr 88 p 2

["DO"-signed report: "Slusovice Group to the SRV"]

[Text] Slusovice—Six employees of the Slusovice Agrokombinat united agricultural cooperative are traveling to Ho Chi Minh City today [2 April]. They will be discussing the possibility of founding a joint venture oriented toward tourist activity. The Slusovice Agrokombinat united agricultural cooperative would like to build recreation projects in Vietnam, and equip and operate them. They would be frequented by employees of the cooperative and others who would be interested. The possibility of cooperation in processing agricultural products will also be discussed.

WFTU Leader on Plans, Ties With ICFTU

AU251709 Prague PRACE in Czech 24 Mar 88 p 5

[Interview with WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria, by Ladislav Bognar: "New Conditions in the Trade Union Movement;" in Prague, date not given]

[Excerpts] A session of the WFTU Bureau will be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 28 to 30 March. We have asked WFTU General Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria, for more detailed information on the session.

[Bognar] What is the program of the session and what are its goals?

[Zakaria] It will be the first meeting of the WFTU Bureau after the signing of the Treaty on the Elimination of U.S. and Soviet Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. The Bureau will evaluate the new conditions in the international trade union movement after the signing of that treaty and will try to define its role in the present situation. The agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons ushered in a new atmosphere in international relations, which also has an influence on the trade union movement. Trade union federations of different orientations are moving closer to each other. The WFTU Bureau will discuss this favorable tendency with a view to achieving a unity of action in the international trade union movement.

We will also talk about converting the arms industry into peaceful production. This has been discussed only theoretically so far and now we will discuss it from the viewpoint of practical measures. We want to prove that all people will benefit from this conversion of the arms industry. As the session will take place in Africa, we will also pay attention to the problems of the African continent, especially its development and the fact that conditions in that part of the world are constantly deteriorating.

We will also take up some internal WFTU problems, especially as regards improving the quality of our information media, which should conform with the level of the sharp ideological struggle being waged. [passage omitted]

[Bognar] It was expected that, after M. Gorbachev's meeting with representatives of the ICFTU, a qualitative change would occur in their approach toward trade union unity of action. However, it seems that everything continues in the beaten track. What do you think are the causes of this situation?

[Zakaria] The ICFTU and its West European member organizations are going through a process of changing their opinions and have started to express themselves in favor of cooperation with European WFTU organizations. In this connection I must say that it has been primarily the American AFL-CIO trade unions that have been pressuring the ICFTU into not cooperating with our organization. Recently the ICFTU held its congress in Melbourne, Australia, which discussed its further approach to the WFTU. This was certainly no coincidence. The member organizations are forcing the ICFTU leadership to promote trade union cooperation on an international scale. We do not yet know what precise changes the congress effected in the ICFTU's policy and stands, but we are pleased by the very fact that there is talk about changes. Nonetheless, we realize that the influence of the American trade unions on the European member federations of the ICFTU continues to be very strong. Hence, we cannot expect any radical deviation from the strategy pursued by the ICFTU thus far.

Fischer Receives Cypriot Official
LD312054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 31 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 31 March (Adn)—GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Andreas Mavromatis, the director general in the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Cyprus, for a talk on Thursday.

Both politicians paid tribute to the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries and their agreement on the basic issues of international coexistence.

Oskar Fischer explained the results of the meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, which just ended in Sofia. In so doing, he stressed the need to continue the process of disarmament in the interests of mankind. The main concern of the appeal to the NATO states and all CSCE countries was to come together to look for new ways to replace mutual deterrence by mutual trust. The GDR was working to this end with initiatives of its own, such as its persistent efforts to create a nuclear-free corridor and chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe, Oskar Fischer stressed.

Andreas Mavromatis pointed to the firm intention of the Cypriot Government under President Vasiliou to contribute actively to peace and disarmament. He welcomed Erich Honecker's proposal for calling an international meeting on nuclear-free zones in Berlin in June, which promotes efforts to free the world from the nuclear threat. He briefed his host on Cyprus' work in the Nonaligned Movement and on the situation in the Mediterranean and in Cyprus. The Cypriot politician thanked the Government of the GDR for its consistent support of the just demands of the Cypriot people.

Andreas Mavromatis was in Berlin for political consultations with GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

Winter Received by Benin President Kerekou
AU241437 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] Cotonou (ADN)—Brigadier General Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of the People of Benin and president of the People's Republic of Benin, received Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is currently conducting political consultations in Cotonou, for a talk. The visitor conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were reciprocated in the same manner by President Kerekou.

During an exchange of views, the interlocutors reaffirmed their joint view that the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles must be the start to nuclear disarmament. This would also facilitate solving mankind's global problems.

Dr Winter pointed out that the GDR will continue its policy of dialogue and cooperation, thus making an active contribution to bringing about a change for the better in international relations. He spoke about Erich Honecker's initiative aimed at convening an international meeting in Berlin on nuclear-free zones.

President Kerekou praised the GDR's policy, which is directed toward safeguarding peace and toward constructive international cooperation. Such a meeting on the creation of nuclear-free zones is in keeping with Benin's and the OAU's efforts to keep the African continent free of nuclear weapons.

Central Committee Greets USSR's Zaykov
AU051516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Apr 88 p 2

[ND report: "Congratulations for Lev Zaykov; Greetings Message From the SED Central Committee on His 65th Birthday"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov, Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee. The message reads: "On the occasion of your 65th birthday, I would like to convey most cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the SED and on my own behalf. I would like to express sincere thanks for your work as a leading member of the party of Lenin and at the head of the Moscow party organization, aimed at further improving and strengthening the close ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples, which we continue to consider a pledge for the successful advancement on the path toward common goals."

Tunisian President Receives Honecker Message
LD041655 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Tunis, 4 Apr ADN—In Tunis today, a message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was handed over to Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia. During friendly talks with the head of state, GDR Ambassador Manfred Stantke handed over the document. President Ben Ali paid tribute to Erich Honecker's initiative on calling an international meeting on nuclear-weapons-free zones.

The parties agreed that the efforts of all those interested in the flourishing coexistence of humanity were necessary for securing world peace and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. At the same time the Tunisian president expressed his interest in the further consolidation of friendly relations between his country and the GDR.

Krenz Receives Editors of Theoretical Journals

AU280959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Mar 88 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—On Thursday [24 March] Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the chief editors of theoretical and political journals of communist and workers parties who had met for a discussion in Berlin on 22 and 23 March at the invitation of EINHEIT, the theoretical central organ of the SED Central Committee.

Manfred Banaschek, EINHEIT chief editor and member of the SED Central Committee, reported on the results of the conference which focused on the topic "Socialism and the New Stage of Scientific-Technological Revolution", as well as an even more effective cooperation of the editorial departments.

Egon Krenz conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the parties' representatives from 14 countries and the international journal PROBLEME DES FRIEDENS UND DES SOZIALISMUS [Problems of Peace and Socialism].

Referring to the discussion, Egon Krenz pointed out the GDR's experience that scientific-technological progress in socialism serves the welfare, health, and the intellectual needs of man, which is an expression of secured human rights. Under the conditions of a worldwide technological battle it is of strategic importance to link the advantages of the socialist social order always more organically and effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

The course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy, which has been tested in the GDR for more than 15 years, includes the further dynamic development of the solid economic foundation by broadly applying key technologies, the strengthening of the attained social progress, and its continuous development. This is a policy with the people and for the people. Everybody, whether young or old, or rich in experiences of work and life, experiences in his enterprise and in his family how much every individual benefits from the service to society.

Completely in accordance with this, the SED pins its hopes on the conscious creative commitment of all citizens in the solution of the tasks to further implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, which were outlined by Erich Honecker in his speech to the SED first kreis secretaries. Scientific-technological revolution and the further perfection of socialist democracy are inseparable entities in the GDR.

The historic process of profound political, economic, social, and intellectual-cultural changes which takes place along with the further shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR, is a permanent challenge to the political-ideological activities of the Communists; this remains the core of the party's activities. The compass for it is the scientific world view of socialism. As Lenin stated, it is omnipotent because it is true. On this basis the SED pursues its successful social strategy, tackles the new tasks, and constantly develops the achievements of socialism.

Egon Krenz underlined the importance of the exchange of experiences for the theoretical work of the communist and workers parties. It contributes to propagate the incontestable truth that the problems of mankind can be solved according to humanism only by implementing the doctrines of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, only by socialism.

On behalf of the representatives of the fraternal journals Sergey Kolesnikov, head of the Soviet delegation, thanked the SED Central Committee for the possibility of the creative exchange of experiences on the development of the scientific-technological progress in socialism and related ideological questions. Referring to the International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin, which was initiated by Erich Honecker, he stressed that this new peace initiative of the GDR justly meets with a broad international response as it is everywhere understood as further proof of the GDR's readiness for worldwide peace and disarmament.

Leaders' Public Appearances 24-30 Mar

AU011947 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 25 to 31 March reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, personally presented birthday congratulations to Guenter Henning, director of the Dietz publishing house, in Berlin on 28 March. (29 March, p 2)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the editors of theoretical and political journals of communist and workers parties in Berlin on 24 March. (25 March, pp 1-2) Egon Krenz attended a reception given by Antonios J. Koundakis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic, in Berlin on 25 March. (26-27 March, p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society, attended a meeting of the Central Executive Committee Presidium of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society in Berlin on 30 March. (31 March, p 2)

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, received the editors of theoretical and political journals of communist and workers parties in Erfurt on 25 March. (26-27 March, p 2)

Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended the youth initiation ceremony in Berlin on 27 March. (28 March, p 1)

Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership, attended a meeting of collectives of the Wege Radio Works in Berlin on 24 March. (25 March, p 8)

Varkonyi Gives Disarmament Statement
AU051532 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 88 p 6

[Statement by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, given to Boyko Vutov and Petur Gornenski, "representatives of RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial Board": "A Comprehensive and Complex Approach"—date not given]

[Text] The basic foreign policy aspirations of the Hungarian People's Republic, the USSR, and the other Warsaw Pact member states coincide: Securing the most favorable external conditions for socialist construction, protecting peace, and developing international security and cooperation among states. We approach these aspirations in a new manner and intend to use new means in implementing them. Our aspirations are characterized by a comprehensive and complex approach toward the issues of guaranteeing peace and security. Simultaneously, we stem from the position that protecting peace requires, along with military means, constant and balanced cooperation and progress in the political, economic, and humanitarian spheres.

While implementing this course in accordance with the maximum existing possibilities, we take into consideration the interests of our partners and reality. In its foreign policy the Hungarian People's Republic, according to its achievement in its internal development and the country's specific conditions and possibilities, together with its allies is taking an active part in developing bilateral relations, in the all-European process, and in the multilateral international forums.

Romania Violating Rights of Hungarian Minority
LD060751 Budapest MTI in English 0035 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI)—The Wednesday edition of the daily "MAGYAR HIRLAP" carries an article on what it calls the news which cause anxiety to the Hungarian public that in Romania the national minorities' newspapers in the future could use exclusively the Romanian town and village names.

"It could neither be understood, nor accepted that at the end of the 20th century on our continent the basic rights of the minorities, their century old bonds to their ancient national culture and not the least to their linguistic skills picked up with the mothers' milk are violated in such a blatant way."

The article poses later on the question: "Who are the spiritual makers? It could hardly be a local overdoing—as the paper concludes—since "to our knowledge the strings reach much higher." On the account of this "gesture which violates the rights and sentiments of the Hungarian minorities and recalls the unblessed memories of the past" the article reports that in early April in Bucharest it was announced to the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic that "on the 43rd anniversary of our liberation—breaking away with tradition—our ambassador is not permitted to recall the outstanding event of our people and nation on the Romanian radio and television."

The article expresses regret that such subjects could emerge between two neighbouring socialist countries. And it is more unfortunate that the situation of the Hungarian minority in Romania is "rapidly deteriorating" and the Hungarians in Romania are in an "alarming situation."

"The forced assimilation—against which both our party and government several times protested earlier—continues at a forced pace—as the article points it out, adding that in recent months Romanian citizens—including quite a few of Romanian mother tongue—reported to the Hungarian authorities with the intent of settling in Hungary. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The article goes into detail on the Romanian plan that within the frame of a so called regional settlement program the minorities are forced to leave their native land, their native houses which "is flatly against all written and unwritten laws of the nationality rights."

"We are not for arguing with Romania. We had and have confidence that in prudence and fair relations the disputes and debates of the two countries finally could be settled"—writes the "MAGYAR HIRLAP."

"The program of the 21 points is still in effect which is an appropriate starting point to find solutions to the problems in a calm atmosphere. Since good examples are not far away as in the neighbouring countries in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and other places—Hungarians are living by the lot, and they are permitted to use their language, care their national heritage and care their traditions."

"In the Romanian territory—unfortunately—these basic human rights are further violated, in our public the anxiety is justified and the demand is pronounced that the problems posing increasing risks to the normal relations of the two countries should be handled in a matter-of-the-fact atmosphere in a comforting way"—emphasizes the article.

Wreathlaying Ceremonies at Memorials
AU041508 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1406 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1988—On the 43rd anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the Romanian ambassador in Budapest laid wreathes at the memorials and tombs of Romanian soldiers in Budapest-Rakosliget and in Hajduboszormeny and Nyiregyhaza. Wreaths from the Romanian Embassy were also laid to the

memory of the heroes of the Romanian Army fallen in the fights for Hungary's liberation from fascism in Gyor, Miskolc, Debretzin, Szeged, Cegled, Cserkeszolo and Oroshaza.

Wreaths were laid to the memorial of Romanian heroes in Hajduboszormeny from the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of Hungary, the Ministry of Defence and the HSWP county committee, county and town people's councils, mass and public organizations in Hajdu-Bihar County.

The ceremonies were attended by representatives of local party and state organs. A Romanian delegation invited to attend the festivities marking the 43rd anniversary of Hungary's liberation also was took part. [sentence as received]

Pact Commander Kulikov Arrives
LD041047 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov has arrived in our country. The Soviet military leader is also commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Leaders Reply to Soviet Leaders' Greetings
AU051930 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Apr 88 p 5

[Text] MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent a reply telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"Esteemed comrades!

"On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and our people, we express our thanks for your greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 43d anniversary of our homeland's liberation.

"On the anniversary of Hungary's liberation we greet the Soviet people with feelings of respect and friendship. We remember with reverence the Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the Hungarian people.

"Since its liberation, Hungary has achieved significant results in building a new society. In solving the more complex tasks of our present and in implementing our social and economic program of stabilization and resurgence, we can rely on our socialist achievements of the last 4 decades. The accord between our program of reform and the Soviet policy of reorganization creates favorable conditions for our work.

"The relations between the MSZMP and the CPSU and between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples are characterized by close friendship, internationalism, and multifaceted cooperation which has developed over the decades and which contributes to the interests of our people. Developing our relations in a balanced and mutually advantageous manner and increasing their efficiency comprise basic factors in our further development and progress.

"The MSZMP and the Hungarian people follow with great sympathy the process of reorganization under way in the Soviet Union and the measures taken to strengthen democracy and openness in society, measures whose consistent implementation will establish favorable conditions required to renew socialist society and contribute to increasing the international prestige of socialism. We support the new and constructive initiatives in Soviet foreign policy and we are actively participating in strengthening peace and international cooperation.

"We cordially wish the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and the great Soviet people further success in implementing the goals of reorganization."

Kadar Meets Incoming SFRY Envoy
LD051737 Budapest MTI in English 1512 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 5 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP met at an introductory meeting Dr. Rudolf Sova, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Budapest.

MSZMP Session Issues Draft Policy Statement
AU051534 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG Supplement in Hungarian 1 Apr 88

["MSZMP Central Committee Policy Statement for the MSZMP National Conference (Draft)"]

[Text] According to the communique, the MSZMP Central Committee session of 23-24 March 1988 discussed the draft policy statement to be submitted to the upcoming national party conference. The Central Committee decided to submit the document for debate in all the party basic organizations and committees, and called upon the public organizations and movements and individual institutions to formulate their opinions about the draft policy statement and submit their proposals to the Central Committee.

We hereby publish the full text of the draft policy statement.

The Resolution of the 13th MSZMP Congress held in March 1985 confirmed the party's main political guidelines. The Resolution set the goal of creating the conditions for a further improvement of our economic balance and for a tangible increase in our standard of living by making better use of the resources inherent in the socialist system and by increasing the potential of the people's economy; it also set the goal of encouraging the society's creative capacity by promoting science, culture, and education, and of strengthening national unity by developing our democratic institutions.

The experiences of the past 3 years show that these goals did not prove to be well-founded in all aspects. Our economic situation has not improved, the country's hard currency debts have continued to increase, inflation is rising, the burdens on the population are increasing, and the standard of living is going down. Tensions have accumulated in society, and public mood has deteriorated.

This was partly due to factors that have nothing to do with us, but mainly to shortcomings in our own activity.

The conditions of participation in the international division of labor have changed in the past 1 and 1/2 decades. The differences in the rate of scientific and technical development between individual countries have grown consistently, the positions of countries that engage in world trade have changed and the stronger, more developed, and more adaptable national economies have occupied more advantageous positions.

We did not assess correctly the impact of the world economic changes on the Hungarian economy, changes that are still taking place. Therefore, the reaction of our economic policy was not adequate, either. We sought a solution by accelerating economic growth, and it took some time to recognize that this cannot lead to results without a restructuring of the economy. Although this recognition could already be seen in the comprehensive decisions we made after the end of the seventies, the practical steps did not yet reflect this recognition. Economic growth without structural reorganization led to a deterioration in our terms of trade, loss of economic balance, and to increasing debts.

The increase in international financial tensions and our payment difficulties signaled the danger and also showed the mistakes in our reaction to these problems. The measures taken in this situation brought results, but we overestimated them. We did not take adequately into consideration the fact that the temporary improvement in our economic balance was not based on structural changes and on improvement in our competitiveness. As a result, the Seventh 5-Year Plan gave equal priority to more goals than were realistically attainable.

It became clear in the early eighties that the Hungarian economy could only achieve lasting results if the reform continued and the operation and management system of a socialist producer economy were established in accordance with our potential and endowments. The implementation of this requirement was hindered by our failure to extend these reforms to other areas of our society's life in due time. Our economic development is also hindered by social circumstances like our demographic situation and our inadequate educational and cultural level.

The sharp contradictions that emerged in our economy are partly the cause and partly the result of the disturbances that have, in the meantime, emerged in our society. Our public thinking and public opinion reflect these contradictions. The population of our country is showing increasing discontent with the sudden halt in our economic and social development and with the increase in our difficulties. Along with a realistic assessment of our situation and readiness for action, there is also pessimism and disappointment, and unfounded and unrealistic ideas are also gaining ground.

The Central Committee and its executive organs, as well as the government and its institutions are responsible for all this. We were unable to implement our decisions on several important issues, and some decisions proved to be inadequately founded. Our practice and work style did not change according to requirements.

Recognizing the need to halt these unfavorable processes, the Central Committee Decision of November 1986 stated the need for a change. Taking into consideration the proposals of the scientific institutions and public organs, the party aktiv worked out a program of economic and social development in July 1987.

On the basis of this program, the government prepared a work program for stabilization which was adopted by the National Assembly, and started to renew its activity. There are signs of a slight improvement in the economy, industrial production increased more than planned, and export results are also slightly better. However, the much needed turn has not yet occurred.

It is indispensable for our progress and the prosperity of our nation to accelerate the reform process in all the areas of our society's life, continue to renew the operation of the system of economic and political institutions in a coordinated way, and to help develop the creative capacity of our society.

The socialist social system rests on firm foundations in Hungary: the people's democratic power; public ownership of the main means of production; the leading role of the party; and the independent, responsible, and proper operation of state organs and economic and public organizations. Relying on all these, we can advance on the road of socialist development.

Advance and the elimination of our difficulties require the party to fulfill its leading role through ideological and political means, and also require the strengthening of the

people's power and an improvement in the activity of state, economic, and public organs. There should be a more clear-cut division of labor between individual institutions, and their sphere of authority and responsibility should be more precisely determined; openness should become more comprehensive, and the decentralization of the decisionmaking process should be coupled with the introduction of elements of self-government and self-management. The independent contribution of citizens and communities to solving the problems of society and their own problems should develop in all areas of society's life.

With these changes, we will create the social and political conditions for implementing the development program and attaining our direct goals: halting the deterioration of the foreign and domestic economic balance, renewing the economy, extending socialist democracy, preserving and enriching our national cultural assets, and improving public morals. This will make it possible to maintain full and efficient employment, pay salaries according to performance, curb inflation, preserve the real value of wages and pensions, ease the conditions of young people starting a career and the rearing and education of children, and support the people who are in a difficult situation through no fault of their own.

I [Roman One]

1. The MSZMP takes the initiative and plays a guiding role in implementing the necessary reforms.

The successful activity of the system of political institutions largely depends on the party's ability to renew its own activity.

a) The party fulfills its leading role by means of ideological and political guidance. In its activity, the party relies on the Marxist, creative, and scientific discovery of reality. The party concentrates its activity on developing social relations, determining the basic principles that serve to protect the socialist system and legality, outlining the directions of development of the people's economy, influencing the intellectual and ideological life of society, elaborating our foreign policy principles and goals, and on developing international relations. The party should not assume the tasks of the state and of public organizations, but should influence the processes through political means. It should assert its leading role through the joint activity of its members and of all its organizations and bodies.

b) The party is based and operates on the principle of democratic centralism. In the period between two congresses, the Central Committee decides on matters concerning the society and the party as a whole. In the spirit of the principled guidance of the party congress, the Central Committee must continuously analyze the domestic situation and tackle the social problems that await solution.

We support a practice that guarantees, along with an improvement in central guidance, the participation of regional and workplace party organs in formulating policy, and which increases their independence and responsibility in representing the party policy and in organizing and supervising the implementation of this policy. The scope and level of political information of the party's district, enterprise, and institution organs must be such as accords with the independence of state organs, enterprises, and institutions in their area of activity.

Elected bodies carry out guidance everywhere. It is the task of the apparatus to organize and assist in preparing and implementing decisions, and in summing up experiences—all in accordance with the guidelines of the elected bodies.

More complete party democracy requires the development of elections within the party. The guiding party committees should not influence with preliminary instructions the basic party organizations and intermediate-level party organizations in electing their leaders and officials. There should be no statistical considerations in electing delegates to party conferences and electing members of various bodies. The practice of multiple nominations should be extended.

Secret elections must be held on all levels and the percentage of votes should decide the result. Basic party organizations and lower-level party organs should be allowed to elect directly a certain proportion of the members of leading party committees. If members of party committees become inadequate for their positions, the delegating organs should be allowed to initiate their release. The new system for party elections should be introduced during the preparations for the 14th MSZMP Congress.

c) The party's ideological, political, organizational, and action unity must be continuously renewed. Communists should openly and responsibly give their opinions, express their position and views, and raise their doubts at party forums. Patient political debate must be made a general practice in the guiding bodies and the basic party organizations.

Members who submit proposals at meetings of party organs responsible for making decisions should also present the opinion of the minority. Outside competent party forums, party members should not express opinions that differ in spirit from the adopted resolutions, and should not organize groups and factions that support their different opinions. Those who hold minority opinions are entitled, within the party, to ask that previous decisions be modified. However, as long as a decision is valid, they are obliged to implement it.

Party members are obliged to represent the party's position in public. Communist leaders should provide an example here, too. The efficient implementation of decisions and the strengthening of the unity of action require a practice and an information system under which party members are kept well-informed about the underlying reasons for decisions and resolutions, and about their tasks. Central Committee members should meet with the basic party organizations more frequently, and relations between leaders and members should be direct and informal.

d) Modification of existing decisions and the acceleration of the decision-making process are important elements in the renewal of party work. If possible, drafts elaborating several alternatives should be developed in solving given problems, by taking into consideration social relationships and forces.

The efficient operation of the party requires that party members participate in preparing, implementing, and supervising political decisions. District, institutional, and enterprise party committees should voice their opinions on major proposals in advance, and ideas related to issues of utmost importance should be discussed by all members of the party. Basic party organizations and organs have the right to initiate discussion or debate by higher-level party organs on issues the basic organizations deem necessary.

In the course of making political decisions in the future, the party should rely more on scientific achievements and practical experience, and on the opinions and proposals of public organizations and bodies that promote interests, and of public forums.

The personal political responsibility of those participating in the implementation of decisions should be stressed. The verification of implementation should become a general practice on all levels of party activity. Thus verification process should also examine whether the results justify the correctness of policy and of various decisions. The outcome of this examination should be made public.

The Central Committee and the government, and, if necessary, the district party and council organs should be supported by consultative and advisory bodies that can assist in providing answers to new questions of public life and in developing proper solutions.

e) Cadre work is playing an important role in asserting the leading role of the party. The main criterion for evaluating leaders should be the efficiency of their work. The practice competitive of candidacy, appointing leaders for a determined period of time, and of nominating more candidates should be broadened. The selection of leaders must be made even more democratic, and we should also make it easier for talented young people to become leaders. Mutual representation in leading party, state, and social organs should be reduced. Further steps should be made to decentralize the cadre's sphere of authority and to reduce the number of positions under the jurisdiction of superior party organs.

In 1986, the Central Committee decided that members of the Politburo and Secretariat, department heads of the Central Committee, and the first secretaries of the county party committees can hold the same position for only two terms at most. This system should be extended to the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee and to the district and local party committee secretaries. The counting of the two terms should be begin with the 13th MSZMP Congress, and thereafter from the date of election.

f) Consistent continuation and renewal of the policy of alliance is an indispensable condition of socialist construction. Collaboration between the working groups and strata of the society, the workers, cooperative peasants, and intellectuals, as well as party members and nonmembers, people with different world outlooks, and our nations's creative forces is our fundamental interest. We cooperate with all citizens with different world outlooks and views who are actively engaged in the construction of our socialist homeland and who respect our constitutional order and international obligations.

We proclaim our position with conviction, but we take into consideration views that differ from Marxist views, and we regard constructive criticism and proposals as an important driving force for our progress. Ideas that differ from those of the party are judged according to their value and content. We consider it necessary for party organs, institutions of the people's power, and bodies of various public organizations to compare the various ideas and enrich their programs with the suitable proposals, but to openly dissociate themselves with clear arguments from everything that is incompatible with our socialist principles.

g) The majority of our people see our nations's future in the construction of the socialist society. At the same time, however, one can notice an increase in bourgeois, conservative, and antisocialist views, as well as a political and ideological indifference in public thinking. Solving the tasks ahead of us requires the renewal of ideological work.

Theoretical creative workshops and scientific scholars should carry out a comprehensive analysis of the economic and social processes, and of the domestic and international experiences of socialist development, and should draw principled conclusions that can be generalized. Through more intensive ideological work, we should contribute to the recognition and understanding of the new phenomena of social development.

Party organs and organizations should regularly put on their agenda questions of concern to party members, and provide answers to them. Party organs and organizations should contribute to the Marxist analysis of new phenomena and to the acceptance of new thinking.

The party's organizations, institutions, and members should take a stand, with well-founded arguments, against outdated views and views that attack and distort our principles and policy in any way, and that deny the need for socialist reforms and innovation. They should present the true nature of ideas and efforts foreign to socialism, dispel illusions concerning the capitalist system, and reject voluntarist manifestations that are far from reality.

We should contribute to socialist construction by means of ideological and political work and by publicizing our world outlook. We should encourage a stand in favor of socialism, and we should deepen our scientifically founded and realistic national self-awareness.

Socialism accepts, preserves, and enriches human values. It is the party's task to foster the nations's cultural heritage, to strengthen national awareness, ties with the Hungarian people, and patriotism coupled with readiness for action,and to restore esteem for traditional moral values. We are making efforts to strengthen the socialist work ethic and to provide greater appreciation for love of work, acceptance of responsibility, honesty, culture, and professional knowledge. Values, such as individual initiative, an enterprising and innovating spirit, and the assumption of responsibility are playing an increasing role in attaining our goals.

2. One of the goals of further developing our political institutions is to make the socialist state operate independently, with clear-cut tasks and responsibilities, and more effectively. The activity of the socialist state plays a determining role in solving the economic, social, cultural, and defense tasks facing our society.

The principles, means, and methods of the party guidance of the state's life must be modernized and enriched. The party should influence the functioning of the state organization and enforce its political positions primarily by means of the communists working there.

The bodies representing the people should be forums of open political debate. Legislation is the main task of the National Assembly. At the same time, it should play a greater role in coordinating social interests, promoting common interests, observing the law, supervising the government's activity, and determining the framework of government activity. The party members who are deputies in the organs of people's representation should implement the party's policy with convincing arguments.

There is need for democratic relations between the state and the citizens—relations free of bureaucracy and regulated by laws, and based on mutual respect for rights and obligations. Therefore, we propose to amend the Constitution. The methods whereby citizens exercise their rights and fulfill obligations; the ways to observe the enforcement of the rights of individual organizations, gatherings, and associations; as well as the guarantees for safeguarding individual and community rights must be determined. The further development of the law on our electoral system should enable the genuine participation of various organizations, collectives of citizens, interest representation and labor organizations in the selection of candidates. New laws should be enacted on the tasks, organization, and operation of bodies of people's representation. A law should be passed on the use of national and local referendums.

By continuing with the reorganization of the Council of Ministers, the activity of state administration at the national, district, and local levels should be rationalized and improved.

The councils, which are village and town forums of direct and representative democracy, together with the local executive organs of the people's democratic state, should increase the efficiency of their work and become the real setting for the implementation of interests and the solution of social problems, and for public life as a whole. The councils' financial independence must be increased.

3. Within the framework of developing political institutions, the role of social organizations and movements should increase in preparing political and state decisions, laws, and other regulations, and in creating the institutional and individual forms of democratic community life.

The trade unions that have historical traditions and that include the overwhelming majority of the workers will have even greater responsibility in the future. Along with promoting the daily and long-term interests of their members, the independent trade unions are, at the same time, supporters of the socialist system and indispensable helpers in the activity of socialist construction. As the most comprehensive organization of the workers, the trade unions should provide genuine opportunities for their members to express and coordinate their interests. State bodies should require the participation of the trade unions in preparing major political, social, and economic decisions. We support the efforts aimed at improving the political and legal conditions of the trade unions' activity of promoting interests and at modernizing trade union the movement.

The PPF's main task is to create a framework and political forums for all those who accept the national program of socialist construction and wish to actively participate in public life and in developing their living environment.

Party organs should support the PPF's activity and make use of the political opportunities it provides. As the founder and main power of the PPF, the party relies on the PPF in achieving acceptance of its major goals, in winning allies, and in creating social consensus. At the same time, the party takes into consideration the diversity of political and world outlooks that the PPF movement represents.

The KISZ is the party's youth organization and the political mass organization of the Hungarian young people. By respecting the organizational independence of the KISZ, the party directly guides the youth organization through political means.

The party considers it necessary for the KISZ to participate in the preparation of social policy decisions, and requires the KISZ to work out independent proposals on issues of concern to young people. The KISZ should firmly promote the interests of young people. The party should devote greater attention to winning over young people and to reducing inequality of social opportunities. We consider it an important requirement for young people to acquire the education and professional knowledge that are indispensable for the future. We should more widely include them in leading positions and public life. We are urging an improvement in the conditions for starting a career and establishing a family.

We continue to support the creation of self-governing youth circles, clubs, and associations that are suitable for the interests of individual strata and groups of young people.

In the future, we will increasingly rely on the social organizations, movements, federations, and associations that carry out their activities in various areas of public life and in culture, health, and sports. All local, district, and national organizations and associations that operate in the framework of socialist legality are welcome in our society.

The law should stipulate the rules for asserting interests, and this is the fundamental condition for a balanced activity of our political institutions. Party members should participate in the activity of public and mass organizations by contributing initiatives and should assist these organizations in their efficient and socialist-oriented activities.

4. Social openness is an important condition of expanding and perfecting socialist democracy; this social publicity creates better opportunities for information on public life, for recognizing differences and identity of interests, for creating a general consensus, and for social supervision.

Political openness should also include the state and public life, as well as the citizens' rights and the ways of exercising these rights. Concepts on the preparation of decisions and the alternatives for solutions should also be made public.

Publicity concerning the state and political decisions should improve. Regular information must be supplied about major decisions that concern the society and that are made by the Central Committee and its executive organs, about the main positions of the Central Control Committee, and about the meetings of various levels of party committees.

The activity of the party should be publicized primarily by the party press. Party newspapers and journals should promote the positions of the party bodies and organs in various debates.

Through principled guidance methods, the party should increase its political influence in the mass media. The state and public organs and associations that are newspaper founders and operators should bear full political, professional, moral, and financial responsibility for their newspapers.

Mass media workers should carry out their tasks of providing honest and rapid information with determination and responsibility. They should popularize good examples of economic, scientific, and cultural activities, provide constructive criticism of phenomena that hinder progress, and provide greater assistance in the struggle against phenomena that corrupt the general mood and harm the integrity of public life and the society's sense of justice.

II [Roman Two]

1. The tasks determined by the program of economic and social development are in the focus of the party's economic policy. The major goals for the coming years are the following: to increase the efficiency of economic activity; to curb, and eventually halt, the increase in foreign debts; to create a balanced domestic budget; to reduce technical and technological backwardness; to constantly modernize our product range, and to improve our market competitiveness. There is considerable national and social interest in achieving these goals. Therefore, these goals must be implemented in spite of the fact that they contradict some of the short-term interests of economic units as well as of the population.

Starting from the premise that the socialist economy is a goods-producing economy, we support the use of all measures that force production enterprises to take into consideration market laws and that contribute to the adequate flow of society's capital and manpower to more efficient areas.

State and cooperative property plays a decisive role in our multisectored economic system and will continue to do so in the future. Irrespective of their size, ownership, and activity, all economic organizations should contribute to increasing economic performance. We have the important task of making the operation of state and cooperative ownership more efficient. We support mixed ventures, private ventures, and all other initiatives aimed at increasing our national income, improving our people's living conditions, and increasing our socialist values. Therefore, we will increase opportunities for various forms of ownership and ensure an adequate organizational framework for the various combinations they assume.

A new law on associations is necessary that will enable the expansion of the organizational framework of our economic activity and encourage the creation of joint ventures, the increased introduction of foreign working capital, and a strengthening of collective owners' interests.

2. We must continue the economic reform. Simple and clear-cut solutions and practices in economic management are necessary. Economic management should make it possible for economic units to work under conditions stipulated by high-level regulations which are valid for a longer period of time. Economic management should help economic units adjust to changes quickly and flexibly. It is advisable to develop the institutions, division of labor, and relations within central management by relying on greater independence in economic management and expanding the sphere of authority and responsibility of the economic unit.

We consider it necessary for the people's economic plan to increasingly become a means for coordinating fundamental economic policy goals, implementing the desirable proportions, and forecasting and influencing the major economic processes.

For those ventures operating in industry, agriculture, commerce, and services, we should create regulated conditions that will allow incomes proportional to the work performed and to available manpower. Together with changes in the price system, it is also necessary to carry out a comprehensive wage reform that can lead to better harmony between performance and earnings. The wage reform should contribute to gradually eliminating the limits imposed by wage regulations, developing wages in accordance with the social usefulness and efficiency of the work, and improving the enterprises' internal interest groups.

We are taking into account the fact that, in creating the economic conditions for the program of development—particularly in the period of stabilization—social tensions will continue and, in some areas, even increase. It should be primarily the task of social policy measures to ease these tensions, handle them fairly, and eliminate the contradictions in the distribution system.

Reorganization of the economic structure will inevitably lead to an increased mobility of manpower, but this should not lead to permanent and massive unemployment. People who lose their jobs will require institutional assistance. Particular attention should be paid to solving the employment problems of people and groups who are in disadvantageous situations.

An examination of the possibility of a minimum living standard to be guaranteed by the state is warranted. Institutional assistance must be provided for people who are in a difficult situation through no fault of their own. Social policy measures should provide increasing support to families. Initiatives by individual citizens and the public aimed at responsibly solving social problems should be further encouraged and supported.

A uniform social policy that includes a modernized social security and pension system should be gradually worked out. Social policy measures should contribute to, rather than hinder, increased economic potential. An improvement in the state of health of our population is in the interest of both individuals and society, and the social-national program of health maintenance aims at implementing this goal. In accordance with our demographic policy goals, gradual measures aimed at easing family burdens resulting from raising children are needed.

By comprehensively modernizing housing construction and management, real value and cost considerations should increasingly come to the fore, and adequate attention should be paid to supporting those in need and who are building their first homes, to improving housing conditions in Budapest, and to increasing the housing supply.

There is need for more proportional regional development, including an increase in the capacity of smaller communities to hold onto their populations. The strengthening the economic foundations of backward areas should continue on the basis of already accepted national and county programs.

3. The intelligentsia is playing an increasingly important role in society. Value-creating intellectual work has become today a decisive factor in social and economic progress. Intellectuals are increasingly contributing to the production of goods and to the renewal of social resources. All this should be reflected in an adequate political, financial, and moral appreciation of intellectual work and knowledge and of performance.

The party intends to rely increasingly on scientific research that plays a decisive role in solving the tasks facing our society and in technically modernizing the people's economy. Increased support is warranted above all for the basic research projects that promote progress, are of high standards, and are important from the viewpoint of social development. The economic, legal, financial, and organizational conditions that contribute to the application of scientific achievements at the enterprise level should be further developed.

The level of our people's education, schooling, and professional skill has become an increasingly determining factor in our social and economic progress. Great attention must be paid to improving the conditions of education and instruction even at a time when there are limited central resources.

Our education system should be better adapted to the structural and territorial changes of employment and to our demographic situation. The condition for this is to strengthen the balance and common interests between instruction and employment. Educational institutions should assist the activities of retraining and refresher courses carried out or initiated by various enterprises.

Modernization of educational content should contribute to the creation of modern general education and more thorough professional training.

In accordance with the tasks of the people's economy, we should increase the number of students attending secondary schools granting diplomas and higher education institutes by the beginning of the nineties. The creation of the conditions necessary to implement this goal should be begun now.

4. Our cultural and artistic life has become more varied in recent years. However, a certain insecurity in the activity and values of our cultural institutions is noticeable. Due to the mechanical application of the market conditions prevailing in the economy and to a delay in a comprehensive reform of our cultural life, tasteless, mediocre, and ideologically confusing artistic works and productions have gained ground in our cultural life, to the detriment of valuable artistic works and productions.

A shift toward a favorable direction in this area should be achieved primarily by radically modernizing cultural policy and institutions, shaping demand, developing taste, and increasing the cultural and educational effects of instruction. Valuable initiatives should receive firm state support. A very important task in this regard is the further improvement of cultural events provided by national cultural and mass information organizations—primarily radio and television.

Another important task is to gradually provide equal opportunities and possibilities for education. We can make progress in implementing this goal primarily by reducing the differences in cultural activities resulting from different territorial conditions.

III [Roman Three]

The favorable international assessment of Hungary has been achieved primarily through our activity of socialist construction, and this activity will continue to maintain this favorable assessment in the future. Peace and cooperation among countries with different social orders are fundamental conditions for this activity. The active international activity of the MSZMP and of the Hungarian People's Republic is based on this recognition. Our peace policy, which is unanimously supported by the various strata of our society, has become an important factor in our national unity.

The process of renewal that is under way in the socialist countries provides favorable conditions for achieving our social and economic goals. The socialist world has entered a new phase in its development, a phase characterized by critically and self-critically facing reality and by adapting to the new requirements of realism and development. It follows from the historical role played by the Soviet Union and its place in international politics that today restructuring is not simply the process of reorganization under way in the Soviet Union—a process that is also burdened with conflicts. It has also become a concept of world political importance that expresses social progress as well.

The changes that have begun in the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries raise new questions. The essential question of the processes that are currently mobilizing these societies is how to make more efficient use of the opportunities inherent in socialism and how to make the people's activity more efficient and creative. The process of renewal strengthens the position of socialism in the peaceful competition among social orders and assist the achievement of detente. In accordance with its possibilities, Hungary is one of the initiators of and participants in this process.

The capitalist world is growing apart and is characterized by open contradictions. The most developed industrial countries have achieved their undeniable economic results and modernization amidst internal strife and social tensions. Together with the limited group of industrial powers, the backward and defenseless Asian, African, and Latin American countries make up most of the capitalist world. The alarming economic differences, the increasing racial and religious conflicts, and the tyranny of dictatorship have led to international tensions and local wars.

The current international situation is above all characterized by the fact that—primarily as a result of the flexibility, new concepts, and initiatives of the Soviet Union—beginning in the mid-eighties, favorable trends have gained ground in the world, the Soviet-U.S. dialogue has been renewed, East-West relations have developed, the international atmosphere has improved, and on the whole peace and security have further consolidated. The fact that a realistic attitude and readiness for negotiations have increased among the leaders of the capitalist countries has also contributed to these favorable trends.

The Hungarian state has conducted an active and successful foreign policy in recent years. The genuine participation of Hungarian diplomacy in securing the principles of peaceful coexistence; fostering the East-West dialogue; and reducing mistrust between the superpowers, the two alliance systems, and countries of different social orders has increased our country's international

prestige. Increased and effictive participation in international processes, in the international division of labor, and in scientific-technical and financial cooperation is vital for our country.

Our friendly relations with the Warsaw Pact member states, the CEMA members, and the socialist countries in general provide an important international background for our domestic activity. We are striving to streamline and renew the content and organization of our bilateral and multilateral cooperation with these countries, to mobilize our resources, and draw on these countries' experiences.

We are further expanding our political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and humanitarian and human rights cooperation with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of mutual advantage and peaceful cooperation.

It is in the interests of the Hungarian People's Republic to develop orderly and friendly relations and close cooperation in all walks of life with our direct neighbors and within the larger European area.

About one-third of the Hungarians live outside the borders of our country, most of them in the neighboring socialist countries. Smaller numbers of Hungarian citizens with other nationalities also live in the Hungarian People's Republic. Under socialist conditions, we consider it natural to promote individual and collective national minority rights. Irrespective of the country they live in, national minorities justly require support in preserving their native languages, developing their culture, and fostering their relations with their mother country. To do this, it is necessary to continuously eliminate the prejudices inherited from the past and strengthen understanding, confidence, and cooperation among neighboring peoples.

Hungary is interested in easing the increasingly severe social and economic problems facing the developing world and in providing a peaceful settlement to dangerous local crises. Our people feel solidarity with the developing countries struggling to consolidate their independence and create just international economic relations, and with national movements fighting against dictatorial and racist regimes.

Learning from our historical experiences, we are striving to preserve and further develop our cooperation with all countries. We cooperate closely with the communist and workers parties in the spirit of internationalist solidarity. We are developing our relations with socialist and social-democratic parties, left-wing forces, and with progressive and national liberation movements.

Hungary continues to play an active role in creating a more secure world and in serving the cause of peace and progress. We will increase our efforts to reduce East-West tensions, promote a balance of power on a lower level of armaments, and foster dialogue and cooperation with the aim of easing the universal problems facing our divided, but interdependent, world.

The construction of socialism is a long historical process. It is the determined intention of the party to fulfill its historical mission of developing Hungarian society.

The lessons of our activity so far show that the party can fulfill its role and instill confidence if it reacts with sensitivity to the new realities and is able to take initiatives. The same applies today when progress is hindered by problems, some of which are inherited and some of which are new. The MSZMP calls on everyone for action—everyone who feels responsibility for the future of our nation and who is able to actively contribute to implementing our common goal of building socialist Hungary.

The vital issue these days is the need to make the operation of our social system more rational, efficient, and successful, and to find up-to-date solutions for the new issues of development—solutions adequate for Hungarian conditions.

We can expect a better life for families and individuals only if the entire nation develops. How and when we can overcome current difficulties and advance toward a better future depends largely on uniform will, mobilization of our forces, our work, and the proper use of our skills and knowledge. Patriotism and responsibility toward our common future should guide our deeds and actions.

Reasons for Decrease in TU Membership Viewed

AU051239 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 30 Mar 88 p 5

[Interview with Mrs Kosa Magda Kovacs, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, by Judit Racz: "In Whose Interests?—Mrs Kosa on Autonomy, Openness, and Representation"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Racz] The trade union movement has been justifiably criticized for being unable to assert its own position. What issues are currently under debate with the government and the party, and what stands do the trade unions promote?

[Kosa] I do not want to avoid the implication that the members' criticism is justified. The prospects for trade unions to promote interests have really decreased; the population has to bear a considerable amount of the burdens of the stabilization process, and the decrease in living standards increases impatience and dissatisfaction among trade union members. This, however, does not mean that under these constraints the trade unions will simply "give up." On the contrary, they will do their utmost to prevent a further increase in the burdens borne by groups that are already making most of the sacrifices. The result of this is that our debates on the issues of the

standard of living, prices, wages, and the budget are most decisive. We expressed our stand on a group of issues in the resolutions adopted by the 18th National Trade Union Council on 18 February.

[Racz] Why do the trade unions not demand the widest possible openness on these issues?

[Kosa] The extent of the openness of trade union efforts is open to debate. I myself do not think that our internal openness is adequate, either; information reaches our officials slowly and haltingly, and our system of reporting occasionally operates on the principle of a funnel [tolcserelv]. The mass media is intended for large masses, but—because of limitations resulting from their specific genre—their reporting tends to be brief; and because one cannot question them on the spot, they can, regrettably, also be sometimes misunderstood. Frequently we can also see that the mass media are really interested in factional endeavors only when the matter at hand smells of conflict. There was hardly any interest in the intention of the Government Employees Trade Union to establish a federation, yet the press was widely interested in the intention to establish a scientists' trade union. [passage omitted]

[Racz] What conclusions have been drawn from the hitherto unprecedented number of people dropping out of the trade union movement? Are the trade unions trying to become more appealing?

[Kosa] Today we still do not know the exact number of the people who have dropped out of the movement. Some 6-7 percent of the members—and we spoke about this before openness became an issue—did not give written authorization to have membership fees deducted directly from their salaries, but this in itself does not automatically mean they have resigned. At the same time, there is no doubt that in the course of the switch to the new system of membership fees, we lost hundreds of thousands of trade union members. In my opinion, some of the resignations from the movement can be explained by the new system of fees itself, our haste, the shortcomings of our political work, and misunderstandings. This is precisely why I hope that the majority of members who have resigned for these reasons will find the way back to the movement. It is also difficult to interpret the figures because as a result of reorganizing the industrial structure, workers are increasingly moving to areas (workers' business partnerships, PJT's [polgari jogi tarsasag—citizens' legal association], liberal professions, and so on) where trade unions traditionally do not play a role. We would, however, be deluding ourselves if we denied that many people were pushed away from the movement by failures to promote their interests, by the sudden and sharp increase in prices, and by the introduction of the personal income tax. All these are decisions that appear to trade union members as direct examples of deficiencies in promoting their interests. [passage omitted]

Citizens Call To Mark Jewish Ghetto Uprising

AU060712 Paris AFP in English
0400 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 (AFP)—Film director Andrzej Wajda and 45 other prominent Poles have called on the population to mark the 45th anniversary of the World War II uprising at Warsaw's Jewish ghetto on April 19.

In a petition received here Tuesday, the 46 signatories asked Poles to gather at the foot of the monument to the heroes of the ghetto to say a prayer for the "Jewish and Christian dead."

Polish authorities already have scheduled six days of ceremonies to mark the uprising, including a homage to the dead, seminars on Jewish martyrs, and religious ceremonies.

At a similar demonstration in 1983, police barred members of the banned dissidents from laying wreaths at the monument, and detained a number of them.

Tens of thousands of Jews revolted in the Warsaw ghetto on April 19, 1943 against starvation and deportations, but were crushed by the occupying Nazi forces. Only a few survived.

Party Legal Body Examines 1987 Crime Figures

AU050910 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
1-4 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—The state of security and public order in Poland and the main paths of action to be taken by law-enforcement bodies this year were examined at the 31 March meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Law, Order, and Moral Health Commission.

The Commission heard a report on adherence to the law on sober upbringing and combating of alcoholism and on political decisions in this sphere. The meeting was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Stanislaw Ciosek.

Last year, law-enforcement bodies uncovered 508,500 crimes, almost as many as the year before, said Deputy Prosecutor General Hipolit Starszak. This shows that the fall-off in delinquency which started 2 years ago has continued. Though the number of economic offences fell by 6.5 percent, the damage caused by them totalled Z7.2 billion. There were fewer crimes committed on the railroad, and the number of thefts of public property fell by 5 percent. There was a clear fall in illegal sales of liquor by one-third, and a similar fall in the number of uncovered cases of illicit liquor distilling. However, the tangible improvement in these categories of crime coincided with a greater number of burglaries of private premises than in 1986 (by nearly 17 per cent) and more thefts of private property (by over 7 per cent). There were 630 cases of criminal mismanagement and waste, most of them in state agriculture and the food industry, construction industry, and communal economy. The damage here totalled Z1.2 billion.

The Commission lent its full support to the principle of depriving the offenders of all their illegal gains, which has hitherto been consistently applied by the law-enforcement bodies. Its members said that the principle of undiminished criminal responsibility for a crime has to be consolidated. The public should be informed about the results of investigations. The perpetrators should be unmasked and criminal procedures and crime-inducing mechanisms given publicity.

For the first time since 1983, there was a fall in the delivery, sale, and consumption of high-percentage liquor. The number of liquor sales outlets fell to 28,500, which is 500 less than the legally-permitted number. Work premises are the main battle front against alcoholism and against the effects of this most dangerous social plague. Despite efforts to discourage liquor consumption during working hours and in work premises, the phenomenon of non-sobriety at work is still quite widespread. The Commission stated that allies in the battle against alcoholism must be sought not only in self-managements, trade unions, and social organizations, but also in various religious denominations. Resolute preventive work should encourage good results in the battle against social ills.

State Council Examines Courts, Crime

AU051155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
1-4 Apr 88 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP—The State Council held a session at the Belvedere Palace on 31 March in order to hear reports on the work of the Supreme Court, Supreme Administrative Court, and general courts, plus a report on the work of the prosecutor-general's office in 1987 and a report on 1987 crime figures. [passage omitted]

Examining a report on the main paths of action by the Justice Ministry in 1987, the State Council pointed out the 3.9 percent increase in the number of cases brought to court in 1987 compared with 1986. The basic reason behind this increase, which has been continuing for several years, is that the scope of the courts has widened and that the socioeconomic changes in the country have increased the number of civil cases. This is shown by the fact that the number of civil cases increased last year by 11.2 percent, but the number of criminal cases fell by 7.9 percent. Fluctuations in judicial cadres made an efficient handling of the increased court workload difficult. [passage omitted]

The State Council approved of the Justice Ministry's preparations to amend the law on jurisdiction in order to adapt it to current needs stemming from the continuing transformations to the country's socioeconomic life. [passage omitted]

Examining the prosecutor-general's report and the report on crime, the State Council determined that the work of the office of the prosecutor-general had effectively prevented social ills and contributed toward a certain improvement in observance of the law in 1987. There was a fall in economic offenses, including misappropriation of public property, fraud, and speculation. There was also a fall in certain types of crime, especially rape, grievous bodily harm, assaults on law enforcement officers, and breaches of the public order. On the other hand, the number of offences against public security grew, including robbery, burglary, and theft of private property. The large proportion of juveniles (16.8 percent) among the total number of perpetrators is an alarming phenomenon.

Examining complaints about the judiciary, the State Council found that its modus operandi had improved and noted a decline in figures showing misconduct by courts and law enforcement bodies. [passage omitted]

In connection with the people's councils elections on 19 June this year, the State Council adopted a resolution which establishes the number of councillors in voivodship people's councils, including the number of councillors elected out of particular voivodship lists. Another resolution which the State Council adopted defines the polling districts in the elections to the voivodship people's councils.

Political Bureau Views Sociopolitical Status

LD052235 Warsaw PAP in English
2006 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 5—The PUWP CC Political Bureau today discussed Poland's socio-political situation.

The session re-affirmed the necessity to prepare a government-made in-depth assessment of economic results in the first quarter of this year and to submit them to the PUWP leadership by the end of this month.

All appropriate state agencies should vigorously counteract unjustified price rises. One should introduce more intensively modern forms of the organization of work, conduct attestation of jobs and reviews of structures aimed to remove over-employment, particularly in the administration, that is a burden on retail prices.

The session stressed that universal application of economic rules and mechanisms could not obscure care for the poorest people, those who are in a difficult material situation.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau studied results of the nationwide public consultation on planned amendments in the law on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government.

RFE Falsifies Information on Warsaw Subway

LD052001 Warsaw PAP in English
1739 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 5—The construction of the Warsaw underground has appeared in Radio Free Europe's [RFE] distorting mirror. Although its March 28th broadcast contained the indisputable statement that the underground was really indispensable for the city but this conclusion was framed by false information.

Thus, false is the information that in the current quinquennium outlays on the underground have been reduced by 40 percent. The underground's main construction office filed a request for 45 billion zlotys for the current five-year period and received approximately such a sum between 1986-1988. Taking into account price changes the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission allocated additional funds to the underground during the past years. It will be possible to speak about raising of the limit for 1988 (18.3 billion zlotys) in the second part of the year.

Contrary to RFE's doubts the present progress of construction work on the site of the Warsaw underground does not warrant the assumption that the deadline for the opening of the first section of the underground's first line—in 1991, will not be met.

The RFE knows in advance that the Soviet carriages, which will run in the Warsaw underground, will be of out-dated design, which is to have influence in their price. Meanwhile, the first shipment of Soviet carriages is to be a gift for Warsaw's underground. Their number—90, fully meets, and even exceeds, the requirements connected with the opening of the first segment of the underground's first line. Further purchases will be made as late as 1992 and thus, at present, it is difficult to speak about the price of this equipment. What is known, however, is that—contrary to RFE's statement, the carriages will be of a new design.

Broadcasting Network Statistics Cited

TB051309 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0100 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] The network of Polish Radio has at its disposal 62 transmitter stations with 240 transmitters. We also have a satellite earth station at Psary, near Kielce, that maintains constant radio communications, in effect with the whole world.

Radio programs broadcast on long wave cover the whole of Poland; 99 percent of the territory receives the VHF program and 75 percent receives medium wave programs. The First Program of TV gets through to almost the entire area of Poland, whereas the Second Program can be seen by only three-quarters of the inhabitants of Poland.

Jaruzelski Receives Pact's Kulikov, Others

LD051053 Warsaw PAP in Russian
0900 GMT 5 Apr 88

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Apr (PAP)—Warsaw newspapers report the reception by Wojciech Jaruzelski of Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the OSV [Obyedinennyye Sukhoputnyye Voyska—joint infantry troops; possibly a misprint for OVS: Obyedinennyye Vooruzhennyye Sily—joint armed forces, which is Gribkov's known position].

W. Jaruzelski also has received Yuriy Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom.

Messner Departs for Working Visit to USSR

LD051623 Warsaw PAP in English
1440 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 5—Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner left on Tuesday for a working visit to the Soviet Union.

At the Warsaw Okecie Airport, the premier was bidden farewell by Jozef Czyrek and Jozef Koziol. Present were also representatives of the Soviet Embassy here.

PAP Cites U.S. Ambassador on Jaruzelski Plan

LD052038 Warsaw PAP in English
1435 GMT 5 Apr 88

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, April 5—A debate on arms control policy and disarmament is currently underway in the United States Congress. The House of Representatives' Armed Forces Commission was addressed by Ambassador Jonathan Dean, the former head (between 1978-1981) of the American delegation to the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe.

In his address Ambassador Dean said, among other things, that instead of striving towards the attainment of a balance in armored [as received] forces and artillery between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty states on the enormous expanse of territory from the Urals to the Atlantic efforts should be undertaken aimed at the gradual solution of this question on regional principles as proposed by the Polish Government in General Jaruzelski's plan. Attention should concentrate on central Europe where there exists the greatest concentration of military forces and armaments.

In an interview for PAP's Washington correspondent Ambassador Dean said that the discussion on the Jaruzelski Plan could constitute the first step opening a businesslike, constructive dialogue between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries on the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe.

He also said that the Jaruzelski Plan took into account the real, objective differences existing both in the size, structure as well as deployment of conventional armed forces in Europe. This is of considerable significance for the principles and conditions of the reduction of these forces.

Ambassador Dean agreed with the view that the realization of the Jaruzelski Plan, by leading towards a reduction in the zones of direct contact between NATO and Warsaw Treaty forces of the most dangerous weapons which could be used to carry out surprise attacks would reduce the level of armaments and increase military stability. Despite the fact that the NATO countries are still not ready to discuss the very important idea contained in the Jaruzelski Plan: the notion of quantitative reduction in the number of tanks in return for a reduction of bomber forces, I think that this is a good idea and that it will eventually, in one form or another, be implemented if the process of the reduction of conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe is to begin, he said.

Iranian Officials Discuss Oil, Trade

LD302023 Warsaw PAP in English
1926 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 30: Undersecretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations Janusz Kaczurba received on Wednesday Iranian Vice-Minister of Oil Musaffar Jarahi.

The two discussed the state of and prospects for Polish-Iranian trade, including supplies of Polish road-building machines and monitoring equipment for enterprises subordinate to Iran's Oil Ministry.

Delegation Ends Ethiopia Visit, Signs Agreement

LD042145 Warsaw PAP in English
1950 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 4—Under-secretary of state at the Polish foreign ministry Jan Majewski ended his visit to Ethiopia, where he had held talks with Ethiopian Foreign Vice-Minister Tibebu Bekele. Both sides highly sized up the state of Polish-Ethiopian relations and voiced mutual will to continue them. The two also exchanged views on international and regional topics, stating convergence of stands on questions under discussion.

Problems of bilateral economic relations were reviewed during Majewski's talks at the committee for economic cooperation with abroad. The sides sought possibilities to increase trade and economic cooperation.

Majewski and Ethiopian Vice-Minister for Culture and Sports Tewdie Gurmu signed the 1988-90 executive programme of the Polish-Ethiopian agreement on cooperation in culture and science.

Further on Official Visit of Zaire's Mobutu

Ceausescu Dinner Toast

AU051159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0724 GMT 5 Apr 88

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu"—AGERPRES headline; at official dinner for Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, on 4 April in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—Dear Mister President,

Dear Madame Bobi Ladawa,

Dear guests of the Republic of Zaire,

Comrades and friends,

I am particularly pleased to greet you as guests of Socialist Romania and address you, in this framework, too, warmest wishes of welcome to our country.

Your visit is an illustration of the good ties of friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples, an expression of the mutual wish to develop them still more in future. I remember with great pleasure the visit I paid to your beautiful country last year, the hospitable reception you extended to us. Our talks on the occasion, our agreements and understandings opened new prospects to the mutually advantageous cooperation and collaboration between our countries, going down as an outstanding moment in the growth of the friendly Romanian-Zairean relations. I am convinced that, during the talks we started today, we shall find new ways and possibilities to translate into fact the understandings covenanted, to expand still more the framework of bilateral ties in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other spheres of interest to our two countries.

Mister President,

Being concerned with the successful building of the new social system and taking all measures for it, Romania also pays special attention to international developments, takes an active part and fully contributes to the efforts of peoples, of the advanced forces for the establishment of a lasting climate of security, collaboration and peace worldwide.

The international situation continues to be rather serious and complex, marked by sharp contradictions—political, economic and military. The arms race is still far from having stopped, some interstate conflicts persist and even intensify, gross interference in the domestic affairs of countries take place, the new forms of the policy of colonial and neocolonial domination and exploitation promoted by the imperialist monopolies and the financial capital have grown, which deeply affects the whole world economic life and, especially, the developing countries' situation. The huge stockpile of nuclear weapons which can destroy mankind's life on the planet several times over call for a radical change of the way of thinking and of approaching international problems, for the peoples' concerted efforts and ever closer cooperation in safeguarding peace and mankind's life.

The signing of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles has undoubtedly been an event of special importance, a victory of the realistic policy, of all the peoples' fight. Nevertheless, considering that there still are huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the world, efforts should be stepped up toward reducing them and, eventually, completely removing them, stopping nuclear tests and giving up the militarization of outer space, eliminating the danger of a devastating nuclear war. Romania also holds the view that the improvement and manufacture of nuclear weapons should be completely given up for a resolute passage toward liquidating chemical weapons and radically cutting conventional arms.

We unswervingly militate for the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations, for the settlement of all interstate litigious issues by political means, through negotiations. Middle East developments show how necessary the calling of an international conference is, to pave the way for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the area, ensure first and foremost the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of its right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent state of its own as well as the integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

The Roman[illegible]n people, Socialist Romania have always backed and [illegible]ressed their active solidarity with the African peoples' f[illegible] for the complete elimination of colonialism and neo[illegible]olonialism the consolidation of national independence and their free development on the road of economic and social progress. We have been firmly for the strengthening of the African peoples' collaboration and unity. We think a major role in this respect must be played by the Organization of African Unity which can directly contribute to a growing cooperation among the states on the continent, to their economic collaboration, the political settlement of their divergencies and the consolidation of each state's independence and sovereignty.

We back the Namibian people's righteous fight, under the SWAPO leadership, for Namibia's independence. We most resolutely condemn the apartheid policies of the South African administration and demand the cessation of all repressive actions against the majority population in that country, of the acts hostile to the neighbour sovereign and independent states.

Romania consistently militates for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for an equitable solution to the foreign debt problem which is an ever heavier burden to

developing countries. Along this line, we think that a UN-sponsored international conference should be called and attended, by both developing and developed countries on an equal footing so that mutually acceptable solutions may be found to underdevelopment questions, including the external debts and the very high interest rates, and the basis be laid for the establishment of a new international economic order providing for relations of full equality and equity among states apt to favour the multilateral progress of all countries, and, primarily, of the developing ones.

The resolution of the complex problems of our time requires the equal participation in the international life of all states, especially of the small and medium-sized ones, of the developing and nonaligned countries which make up the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence and broad international collaboration.

At the same time, we think the United Nations Organization and other international bodies should play a growing role in the settlement of the complex international issues, in the democratization of interstate relations and the ensurance of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Being convinced that your visit to Romania, our talks and understandings will open fresh prospects to the manysided collaboration between our countries and peoples, I wish to toast:

Your health, Mister President, and the health of Madame Bobi Ladawa,

The steady consolidation of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Zairean peoples, between our countries,

World peace and collaboration,

The health of you all.

Talks Continue

AU051357 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 5 Apr 88

["Second Round of Romanian-Zairean Official Talks"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—Tuesday morning the official talks between the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the founding chairman of Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution, president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, continued in Bucharest.

In the same atmosphere of understanding and friendship the two party and state leaders examined new ways of promotion and collaboration especially of economic cooperation, between the two countries, the exchange of opinions stressing new possibilities of expanding and deepening the Romanian-Zairean cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

Mobuto Visits Bucharest

AU051738 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—On 5 April RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and the founding president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, visited Bucharest municipality.

During the visit, President Mobutu Sese Seko was informed of the vast programme of modernization and development of the country's capital, of continuous urban renewal.

After traversing part of the new Cringasi district, a stop was made at the hydraulic development in that part of the town, where, close to the reservoir on the Dimbovita River, a large recreational area has been created. The Zairean president was presented the programme regarding the complex development of the Dimbovita River and the measures taken so far, which provide clear water favouring a healthy environment.

Then, a visit was made of the "Victoria Socialismului" boulevard and of the House of the Republic, where the guest was presented the main features of the vast architectonic complex being erected in this urban area in the middle of Bucharest.

The Zairean president appreciated highly the amplitude of the operation, the intelligent solutions used and the value of those imposing buildings' architecture.

Also visited was the agroindustrial commercial complex "Unirea," one of the largest units of the kind built in the Romanian capital city.

From Piata Universitatii, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko boarded the subway up to Piata Aviatorilor, the guest being presented aspects related to the construction and the solutions favoured for the materialization of this important form of public transport.

The visit offered the distinguished Zairean guest the image of a modern town with an impressive urban evolution which makes the Romanian capital more and more beautiful.

Visits Farm Machine Institute

AU051752 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga of the Republic of Zaire and the Zairean officials accompanying him paid a visit to the Baneasa-Bucharest Research and Technological Engineering Institute for Farm Machines and Equipment.

The guest was accompanied by Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council.

The Zairean president was shown tractors, combines and other farm machinery, the latest types of passenger and tout-terrain cars "Dacia," "Oltcit" and "Aro" and a wide range of tip lorries, trucks, buses, tankers.

Signing the visitors' book, the Zairean head of state appreciated the Romanian experts' achievements in machine construction and wished them bigger successes in their future activity.

Official Talks Conclude

AU051853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 5 Apr 88

["Conclusion of Romanian-Zairean Official Talks at Summit Level"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—On 5 April, in the morning, continued the official talks between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the Republic of Zaire, in Bucharest.

The sides looked into new ways to promote the collaboration between the two countries, particularly the economic collaboration, the exchange of views setting forth wide possibilities to amplify and deepen the Romanian-Zairean collaboration in various domains of joint interest.

In the context, the sides pointed out the need for further work to be done to materialize properly the accords and all the current projects of collaboration between Romania and Zaire and stressed the important role incumbent on the joint governmental commission in point of expanding under modern forms and upon mutually advantageous bases the bilateral collaboration, the cooperation in production upon stable, long-term bases, as well as to diversify the commercial exchanges, according to the two countries' demands and programmes of economic and social development.

In the afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu met again Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the Republic of Zaire, and Mme Bobi Ladawa.

In the same atmosphere of understanding and friendship, the two party and state heads continued their exchanges on bilateral issues of joint interest.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the talks conducted currently in Bucharest, considering them to be a new, important contribution to the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko decided to continue the Romanian-Zairean summit dialogue which has proved to be particularly important for the development of the bilateral collaboration as well as in the area of international life, in the advantage and to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Related to the conclusions reached during the visit and the official talks, the sides agreed upon the text of a joint communique which is to be released.

Joint Communique Signed

AU051901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 5 Apr 88

["Signing of Romanian-Zairean Joint Communique"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—During a solemnity held at the Palace of the State Council, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko signed the joint communique of the visit paid by the Zairean head of state to Romania, Tuesday afternoon.

Participating in the ceremony were Mme Elena Ceausescu and Mme Bobi Ladawa.

Full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Party Central Committee, members of the government and other officials were present.

The officials accompanying the distinguished guest to Romania attended.

After the signing, the two presidents congratulated each other and warmly shook hands, expressing, on this occasion, too, their satisfaction at the results of the talks now conducted in Bucharest.

Mobutu Seen Off by Ceausescu

AU060819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0752 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/4/1988—The president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, concluded on Wednesday, 6 April, the official goodwill visit he paid to Romania together with Mme Bobi Ladawa.

The distinguished Zairean guests left Bucharest the same day being seen off at the Bucharest Otopeni International Airport by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu, by other Romanian officials.

Hungary's Liberation From Fascism Celebrated

Hungarian Ambassador Places Wreath

AU051354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1336 GMT 5 Apr 88

["Wreath-Laying"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 05/04/1988—The ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest, Pal Szuts, laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes for the Freedom of the People and Homeland, for Socialism, on April 5, on the 43d anniversary of Hungary's liberation from the fascist domination.

Attending were representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, National Defence Ministry, People's Council of Bucharest City.

Oprea, Stoian Attend Reception

AU051945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 5 Apr 88

["Reception"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—On the 43d celebration of Hungary's liberation from the fascist domination, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Pal Szuts, gave a cocktail party on 5 April.

Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, members of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, ministers, members of the management of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries and central institutions, of mass and public organizations, scientists, men of letters and the arts, generals, officers and journalists participated.

Heads of diplomatic mission accredited in Romania and members of the diplomatic corps attended.

Dinca, DPRK's Hong Song-nam Sign Protocol

AU051400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1308 GMT 5 Apr 88

["Conclusion of Romanian-Korean Joint Intergovernmental Commission"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/4/1988—The 13th session of the Joint Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on Economic and Technical-Scientific Relations Between Romania and the DPR of Korea concluded in Bucharest on April 5.

The two delegations examined, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, the present stage and the evolution of the bilateral economic relations, the way the resolutions of the previous session were translated into fact and measures were set for the expansion and diversification of the economic, technical-scientific and trade relations in domains of mutual interest.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the heads of the two sides, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, and Hong Song-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council, signed the protocol of the session.

Further on Mojsov's Official Visit to Spain

Arrives in Spain

LD051105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Madrid, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, along with his wife and other members of the Yugoslav delegation, arrived in Madrid by special plane today at about 1100 on a 2-day official and friendly visit to Spain. At Madrid's Barajas Airport, the high-ranking guests from Yugoslavia were welcomed by Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Spanish foreign minister; Redzai Suroi, the Yugoslav ambassador to Spain; Luis Cuervo y Fabrego, the Spanish ambassador to Yugoslavia; as well as a group of Yugoslavs who work in Madrid.

Afterward, Lazar Mojsov and his wife, as well as the other members of the delegation were taken by helicopter to the Pardo Palace, their residence during the official visit to Spain, where a formal welcoming ceremony will take place. Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will welcome Lazar Mojsov and his wife in front of the Prado Palace.

Welcomed by Royal Couple

LD051604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1351 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Madrid, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, was accorded a formal and cordial welcome today outside Prado Palace in Madrid, his official residence during a 2-day official and friendly visit to Spain.

At noon the SFRY president and his wife were met outside Prado Palace by their hosts, the Spanish royal couple, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia. A cordial exchange of greetings was followed by the national anthems and a 21-gun salute. Lazar Mojsov also inspected the royal honor guard.

Accompanied by their hosts, Lazar Mojsov and his wife exchanged greetings with top-level Spanish officials who attended the welcoming ceremony: Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, President of the Congress Pons, President of the Senate Carvajal, and other high-ranking political and military personalities of Spain and the city of Madrid. The members of the official Yugoslav delegation were then presented to the Spanish head of state by Lazar Mojsov: Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragi Danev, member of the FEC; Dragomir Vucicevic; Slobodan Kotevski; Ivan Ivekovic; and others. The official Yugoslav delegation also includes Redzai Suroi, the SFRY ambassador in Spain.

After a short parade by units of the Kings Guard, President Mojsov spent a short time in front of the palace in conversation with King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Gonzalez. [passage omitted]

This afternoon the Spanish royal couple will arrange an intimate luncheon for Lazar Mojsov and his wife at which the prominent guests from Yugoslavia will be presented with the highest Spanish decoration for foreign statesmen. President Mojsov will be awarded with the order of the "Chain for Civic Services" and his wife Ljiljana with the "Ladies' Ribbon for Civic Services."

In the late afternoon, President Mojsov will receive in his residence the Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, with whom he will hold more lengthy political talks tomorrow. This evening, the Spanish king will arrange a formal dinner in honor of Mojsov.

Immediately after the formal welcome, Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez stressed the great importance of Lazar Mojsov's current visit to Spain, assessing the political relations between the two countries as very good. In a short statement to a group of Yugoslav and Spanish journalists, the Spanish foreign minister underlined Yugoslavia's role as a nonaligned country and its active contribution to the process of European security, issues of disarmament, the Mediterranean, and so on. The main themes to be discussed during Lazar Mojsov's visit, according to Fernandez Ordonez, will relate to multilateral issues, the Mediterranean, disarmament, the Middle East, and Yugoslavia's relations with the EEC. In this connection, Fernandez Ordonez stressed that Western Europe is very interested in cooperation with Yugoslavia. He also expressed the hope that this visit will boost economic cooperation between Spain and Yugoslavia—the total value of overall trade is some $100 million.

This afternoon Fernandez Ordonez will arrange a luncheon in the Spanish Foreign Ministry for Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar and other members of the Yugoslav delegation.

Juan Carlos Gives Dinner

LD051948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Madrid, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—At an informal dinner that the Spanish royal couple, Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, gave in honor of the president of the Yugoslav Presidency and his wife, the Spanish sovereign ordained Mojsov with the highest Spanish decoration for foreign statesmen visiting Spain, the Chain for Civic Services. At the same time, Ljiljana Mojsov was decorated with the Ladies Ribbon for Civic Services.

Following the dinner, President Mojsov received Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in his residence in Pardo Palace. It is reported that during an hour long conversation he carried out the first exchange of views on the most significant international questions of interest to the two countries and on bilateral elations between Yugoslavia and Spain. Tomorrow Mojsov and Gonzalez will resume political talks in Moncloa Palace.

In official Yugoslav circles, the visit by our country's head to Spain is seen as significant. This is particularly so given the international context within which it is taking place. On the other hand, the visit is of particular significance to relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. As is well known, since 1 January Spain has chaired the community. Also, these are two Mediterranean countries that have a great deal to say to each other in the area of cooperation.

This visit, it is further pointed out, will also present an opportunity to agree on further top-level meetings, such as a future visit by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordonez to our country. Today in a press statement, he confirmed that preparations for a visit by Prime Minister Gonzalez to Yugoslavia are also under way.

Mojsov Speaks at Madrid Dinner

LD052240 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In honor of Lazar Mojsov and his wife, Ljiljana, Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia arranged a formal dinner at the Royal Palace in Madrid at which toasts were exchanged. Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and his wife were also at the dinner, as well as all the members of the Yugoslav and Spanish delegations and a large number of prominent Spanish political personalities. [passage omitted]

Replying to the toast of his host, Lazar Mojsov, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, stressed that Yugoslavia, like Spain, wishes bilateral relations and cooperation to be even more successful. In addition, he stressed that the mutual and increasingly strong communication, acquaintance and growing closeness of our peoples are significant particularly when it is realized that we, in fact, through united efforts and a common will, are now building a new tradition of overall Yugoslav-Spanish relations. Mojsov stressed the need to develop mutual economic relations, the importance of technical and cultural educational cooperation, closer links in the fields of communications, tourism, and other areas in which the interests and aspirations of the two European and Mediterranean countries coincide. Noting that already in just over a decade much has been achieved in mutual cooperation, the president of the Yugoslav Presidency added: We can, however, achieve significantly more. [passage omitted]

Joint Declaration Offers 'Tolerant Dialogue'

AU311751 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Mar 88 p 4

[Professor Cedomir Trbac commentary: "Farewell to Bloc Socialism"]

[Text] The Yugoslav-Soviet declaration of the 15 March 1988 undoubtedly represents a step further from the documents of the mid-fifties that have justifiably been called historic. It can also be justifiably assumed that it will also mark a significant moment in the development of the history of socialism and contemporary international relations. We are, of course, talking about a bilateral document whose meaning has significantly wider implications. According to its specific aspects because it expresses the views of both the states and their leading political forces, the declaration, which emerged from the experiences of international relations and the principles and aims of these relations, also contains viewpoints on the basic questions of contemporary international relations and important questions on the modern stage of the development of socialism, especially within the context of international life as a whole.

Considering all this, the latest document certainly objectively represents expression of the consciousness of contemporary socialism about the times in which we live and the synthesis of the development of what is expressed as the joint Yugoslav and Soviet thought about it. The essential indications are, therefore, realism in the characterization of history, in the sense of the past and the present on the one hand, and a programic openness toward the future from the point of view of the socialist vision of a more humane world, on the other.

The new Yugoslav-Soviet document confirms once again—now after more then 3 decades of experience acquired through a certain kind of historical valorization—that the Belgrade Declaration (1955) and the Moscow Declaration (1956) were not only a temporary modus vivendi but the basis for lasting meaning in mutual relations.

Along with a positive historical valorization of the principles established in 1955, unconditional respect for the specific features of the ways and means of socialist development is now expressly emphasized in the first part of the new declaration. Added to this is the new respect for different international positions. In this way it has been clearly stated that previous (and post 1955) open demands or concealed attempts at re-establishing conformity in mutual relations of the bloc type should finally belong to history.

Instead of this, prospects are perceived "in the further deepening of trust and collaboration in all spheres, in the enhancement of the quality and volumes of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation, along with joint enrichment through experience in economic, social, and cultural development, with a view to bringing the entire complex of bilateral relations to new frontiers."

Relations between the LCY and the CPSU and issues of socialism are the subject of the second part of the present declaration. It has been expressly said for the first time in this context that "consistent respect for the autonomy and independence of parties and socialist countries in defining their own paths of development made it possible to eliminate the factors that led to the conflict between the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the

All-Union Communist Party (B) and the Cominform in 1948"—and what is of great significance, "and for the development and establishment of socialism as a world process."

Let us remind ourselves that the 1956 Moscow Declaration on inter-party relations established the basis that was supposed to overcome the state of ideological exclusivity and facilitate tolerant dialogue on policy issues and in the sphere of ideology that was not usual in relations in the international communist movement in the post-Leninist period. The recent past has confirmed this possibility, although it must be admitted that dialogue has not always been tolerant or based on reasoned argument. Stating that no one has a monopoly on the truth, the present declaration not only confirms the possibility of dialogue but also contains a joint stance on one of the key issues of social development in socialism. We are, of course, talking about socialist self-management, which is seen as the realization of the true power of the people and freedom of the individual, as well as a sure obstacle to every kind of dogmatism and voluntarism.

Connected with this is the very important joint assessment that socialism is at the crucial stage of strengthening its humanist foundations and that the processes of reform and radical change in socialist countries means that socialism is ready to meet the challenges of the times. The same applies to the call for "the broadest, equal cooperation among progressive and democratic parties and movements, regardless of their ideological differences" and the affirmation of the principle of active peaceful coexistence "as being of universal value in relations between states and peoples."

It can be said that all this should mean that socialism is developing on the basic assumption of the realization of maximum freedom in the development of man and society. This also includes the democratization and humanization of social relations in socialist countries, as well as the democratization of their mutual relations and international relations as a whole, all of which will go beyond the field of vision of the bourgeois society. The lasting assumption of the expansion of modern socialism cannot therefore be its encapsulation into the institutional frameworks of the socialist states and the specifics of the communist community, but the widest possible opening to the world and direct contact with all progressive social and political forces which have, at certain stages in the development of individual countries and world regions, led political action and struggle for social progress in the search for the basic socialist wishes.

It is a question of the necessity of the subjects of socialism, as a modern world process in its relation and attitude to all issues in the life of the international community, presenting themselves as an integral part of the reality of this international community and not outside of it or against it as a separate standard-bearer of revolutionary change.

In this respect the marked correlation between the further development of socialism as a world phenomenon (process) and the possible ways of solving the current problems of the present further development of civilization was clearly expressed in the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration. Because—as was said at the beginning of the third part of the document devoted to issues of the general world situation today—the problems of immense proportions that stand before humanity, demand the comprehension of the entirety and interdependence of the world community, a new political approach, and practice. In conjunction with this and along with a show of respect for the policy of peace and independence, the very prominent emphasis on nonalignment as a movement and policy that "in world relations meets the demands of the times and the interests of the world community" is understandable.

Within this framework, the great importance of respect for human rights, the protection and promotion of the human environment, conservation, and the rational use of natural resources were also emphasized as specific aspects and novelties of this kind of document. A fuller ar.' more developed basic understanding of human rights and freedoms particularly includes those rights and freedoms "which enable individuals to participate in shaping their living conditions, to enjoy the fruits of their labor, and to directly influence the sociopolitical processes in their country."

The creators of the declaration understood that the ultimate aim of creating a world community of people is still a long way off. Thus a basic way of constructing a new international political and economic order is imposed on the present world. This is an order whose basic aim is to enable all states to participate in the course and solution of international questions on the bases of peaceful, active coexistence. Without this there can be no more progress in the forging of links and development of cooperation between nations and people in all forms of social organization, in the abundance of contents and diversity of contemporary social life—on the way to the creation of a world "in which the freedom, independence, and dignity of the peoples and of each individual, as well as life itself and the creativity and all-around development of the person are the greatest asset."

The specific ideas that are worth particular attention do not, of course, represent something totally new in social, and particularly socialist, history and theory. Its thoughts were inherited long ago and recently (LCY program and the final document of the 1976 Berlin conference) from the socialist movement. However, it is certain that, along with its political importance, its synthesized expression in the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration of 15 March 1988 has special meaning in the contemporary development of thought on socialism and international relations.

Ckrebic on Problems, Ties With Bulgaria

AU060922 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 88 p 7

[Report on interview with Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Presidium, by Georgi Monev in Belgrade: "A Pressing Solution"—date of interview not given]

[Text] If you visit neighboring Yugoslavia, you will notice how with every passing day interest is increasing in the social processes developing in the country. This is understandable, because the people are not indifferent to how the problems will be solved, problems which are the subject of lively discussion and on which their settled everyday life greatly depends.

Against the background of the country's social development, three important phenomena stand out that directly draw one's attention: the fight against inflation, the constitutional changes, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Alongside the additional measures to overcome the economic crisis, preparations are also in progress for a new constitution, aimed at further democratizing economic and social relationships. Initiatives are also being developed in the field of scientific and technical progress. According to official sources, the Yugoslav goods presently being produced are often the product of outdated technologies, due to which they are 30-70 percent less popular in the international market than competitive products. However, studies show that by 1990 40 percent of the goods offered throughout the world will be new products. Yugoslavia would be incapable of responding to this demand without radical changes in its technological development. These have been embodied in a special program, which is already in effect.

These were the issues that formed the main subject of my conversation with Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Presidium. [passage omitted]

[Monev] What importance do you attach to economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA at the present stage?

[Ckrebic] This cooperation dates from 1964 and is showing a strong positive development, having reached 40 percent of the total volume of Yugoslav foreign trade exchange. We are following with interest CEMA's internal restructuring and the measures to perfect its internal organs and development. We believe that these measures will provide wider scope and broader freedom for the economic organizations to operate, for them to find common mutual interests and intensify mutual cooperation. In any event, Yugoslavia is very interested—and this also applies to the other CEMA countries—in expanding its cooperation with CEMA at a faster rate than that achieved in past years.

[Monev] Do you see prospects for wider use of the modern forms of cooperation, such as production sharing and specialization, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY?

[Ckrebic] At present our economic interrelations are characterized by the classic form of trade exchange, but Yugoslavia is making efforts, as is the case regarding other countries as well, to raise the level of these mutual relations, making use of qualitatively news forms, especially production sharing, specialization, joint investment, joint entry into third markets, and so on. At present this form of cooperation makes up only a very modest proportion of Yugoslavia's cooperation with abroad, about 5-7 percent. In 1986 Yugoslav exports based on production sharing and specialization barely reached 2 percent. Our understanding on this issue is clear: The ordinary trade exchange is no longer sufficient and does not correspond to the mutual interests. However, we must approach this issue with patience, in order to make good use of the interests of the individual trading organizations, since capital today is sufficiently expensive to discourage the construction or development of capacities lacking the required efficiency.

Direct links have already been established between Yugoslav and Bulgarian enterprises, but these are not a dominating factor in our economic interrelations. It is precisely this that provides scope for expanding mutual cooperation. Of course, at the moment we are experiencing economic difficulties, and during an economic crisis any country strives to do as much as possible to surmount it—to fully utilize its production capacities, ensure jobs for people, increase exports and reduce imports, ensure the required balance, and so on. These problems cannot be ignored in the development of our economic interrelations. Notwithstanding this, I would like to stress that prospects clearly exist for production sharing and specialization between Bulgarian and Yugoslav enterprises. As independent economic organizations, they can find suitable programs for joint development of a number of types of manufacture that will contribute both to increasing their ranges and to making them cheaper. In the final event, this must lead to an expansion of our mutual cooperation. We also have additional advantages in this respect, such as our geographical proximity, the dynamic, integrated development of our economies, and so forth. All this gives us grounds to look not with exaggerated, but with realistic optimism to the opportunities for introducing higher forms in our economic interrelations.

Official's Calls for End to War of Cities

LD052017 Tehran IRNA in English 1726 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 5, IRNA—Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Dzevad Mujezinovic [title as received] today called for an immediate halt to the war of cities and condemned the use of chemical weapons in the Iraqi-imposed war.

In a meeting with Iran's ambassador, Javad Asayesh-Zarchi, the Yugoslav official said that Belgrade will put forth the issue in the UN Security Council.

The two officials also discussed deployment of chemical weapons and air and missile attacks on Iran's residential quarters.

He stressed that Yugoslavia would actively work in the Security Council until the war of cities ends.

Macedonian Delegation Visits Toronto, Chicago

LD052127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Toronto, 5 April (TANJUG)—A delegation from the SR of Macedonia, led by Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Presidency, spent yesterday and today visiting Toronto, capital of the Canadian Province of Ontario.

President Stavrev and members of the delegation were greeted on behalf of Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney by Canadian Parliament member Alan Redway, and on behalf of Ontario Premier David Peterson, by his deputy, Tony Best.

At Toronto airport, the delegation was met by more than 300 Macedonian emigrants, and by Yugoslav Consul-General in Toronto Mihajlo Dika.

The Macedonian delegation on Saturday and Sunday visited Chicago and Detroit, where it met and had talks with representatives of Macedonian emigrant organizations. In Chicago the delegation also visited the parish of Saints Cyril and Methodius.

In the talks that the delegation had with Macedonian emigrants in Detroit, representatives of Serbian and Montenegrin emigrant associations also took part. The need for more regular communication with their homeland was noted, in order to expand ties and cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere.

Krunic Receives Outgoing PRC Ambassador

LD040931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0739 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Boskc Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a farewell visit from PRC Ambassador Tian Zengpei.

Mojsov Decorates Ambassador

LD041612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today awarded Tian Zengpei, the PRC's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the SFRY, with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with a Sash. Ambassador Tian Zengpei is leaving our country shortly. Following the ceremony, President Mojsov and Ambassador Tian Zengpei spent some time in a friendly conversation.

Law on Price Controls Declared Legal by Court

LD051401 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—The law on the social control of prices is constitutional and the November decision on establishing a price ceiling is legal. This is the Yugoslav Constitutional Court's assessment. The court, it has been learned today, rejected the proposal made by 15 work organizations from Slovenia for an assessment of its constitutionality or rather the legality of these regulations.

The Slovene work organizations initiated the constituional dispute in the belief that the law on the social control of prices, in contravention of the Constitution, allows direct price control measures to be applied retroactively, as it makes it possible for the level of prices before the adoption of the measures to be fixed at the highest level. Thus, in their view, the November decision on the "freezing" of the prices of specific products of interest to the whole country operates retroactively because it fixed prices at the level they were on 1 October. [passage omitted]

The fact that the November decision set a price ceiling at a level that prices were at before its adoption does not imbue the decision with retroactive effect. This level is only a parameter for setting a price ceiling, which will be applied after the decision has come into force, the Yugoslav Constitutional Court concluded.

FEC Presents Report on 1986-88 Work

LD041043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—The FEC placed before the SFRY Assembly today a report on its work in the period May 1986 to May 1988, which the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will discuss in the first half of May this year. According to information received from the SFRY Assembly, this report will be submitted to the SAWPY Federal Conference, the assemblies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and other bodies and organs, which will themselves make an assessment of whether or not, in order to more comprehensively prepare the delegates, a discussion on this report should be organized, and if so, in what way.

Presidency Views Economic 'Instability'

AU051651 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "Unstable Economic Trends"]

[Text] Seen as a whole, economic trends at the beginning of this year have, along with favorable results in some sectors, been characterized by a high degree of instability, so that corresponding measures for the period after

the temporary intervention measures are no longer valid should be taken as soon as possible, it was assessed at the SFRY Presidency session. It was chaired by Lazar Mojsov and held in Belgrade the day before yesterday [30 March]. It was announced that the Presidency had considered the FEC report on economic trends at the beginning of this year. The Presidency also considered the immediate tasks in the implementation of its recently adopted stances and conclusions, and especially those tasks that the FEC should carry out.

The SFRY Presidency was also informed about the results of the official and friendly visit of Presidency member Veselin Djuranovic to Great Britain. It was assessed that this visit, the audience with the British Queen Elizabeth II, and the talks that Veselin Djuranovic had in an open and friendly atmosphere with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other high officials confirmed the continuity of traditionally good relations and contributed much to the further development of the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Positively assessing relations between the two countries, the SFRY Presidency emphasized the importance of joint readiness to further promote economic cooperation through higher forms of industrial and scientific technological cooperation for which, as it was stated in contacts with British business circles, Yugoslavia offers wide and still unexploited potential.

It was also stated that positive trends and changes in international events and especially the importance of the Soviet-American agreement on disarmament, were jointly emphasized, as these open up new opportunities for relaxing interstate tensions in Europe and the world.

Financial Reports Presented to Federal Assembly

LD061313 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1136 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG)—A considerable rise in exports to convertible currency markets, a fall in trade deficit, a surplus in the country's balance of payments and a decrease in its foreign debt are the important results of the Yugoslav economy in the past two years, it has been stated in a regular biennial report delivered by the Yugoslav Government to the Federal Assembly.

The report, however, says that the results were paid at a high costs—a decrease in foreign currency reserves, a slowing-down of economic growth and a net outflow of capital from the country have resulted in a slowing-down of structural changes in the economy, a lagging behind in technological development and permanent difficulties in preserving the country's foreign solvency.

In 1986 Yugoslav exports rose by 11.6 per cent at the current exchange rate, in 1987—by 17.6, and early this year—by as much as 27.2 per cent, the report points out. It also underlines that community exports to the developed Western countries grew at an even quicker rate—by 27.6 per cent last year, and 30 per cent this year. The fall in exports to the East European market is above all a result of the falling prices of petroleum and petroleum products.

Yugoslav imports were permanently slightly falling over the past two years, which resulted in a decrease of the country's trade deficit by a total 975.3 million dollars and 497.7 million dollars on the convertible market last year alone, the government report says. Early this year, Yugoslavia marked a 31-million-dollar foreign trade surplus for the first time.

Yugoslavia had a surplus in the balance of payments both in 1986 and 1987—one billion and 90 million dollars in 1986, and one billion and 248 million dollars last year. Its surplus in the balance of payments and the convertible market amounted to a total one billion and 300 million dollars.

In addition to the surplus, Yugoslavia marked a net outflow of capital reaching 2.5 billion dollars in the same period, by meeting payments that fell due and without using new credits. This reduced the country's foreign currrency reserves by about 600 million dollars. In mid-1987, the report says, the payment of 253 million dollars was postponed by two months, because it was impossible to meet it without reducing the country's foreign currency reserves.

The report also says that Yugoslav claims from the developing countries and cn si-market [as received] countries at the same time increased, reaching four billion and one billion and 429 million dollars respectively last year. The payments that fell due and were not met by the developing countries amount to 600 million dollars alone.

Yugoslavia reduced its foreign debt by about three billion dollars over the past three years, despite a long-standing economic stanation and high inflation rate, the government report says.

It also says that the preservation of such a rate of payment would damage the country's development and prevent a longer-term solution to the problems of its foreign solvency. This is why a rescheduling of the debt was carried out and new talks with the IMF and other creditors were launched, which will soon with the IMF and other creditors were launched, which will soon be discussed in the federal parliament, the report says.

Government Proposes Shake-Up in FEC organs

AU011945 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
30 Mar 88 p 4

[R. Nincic report: "Fewer Costs—Greater Efficiency"]

[Text] Everything is changing—even the FEC. The federal government is proposing to the SFRY Assembly that it adopt amendments to the Law on the Reorganization of the Federal Administration through a shorter procedure.

The "shake-up" of the FEC organs includes the scrapping of some secretariats and committees and the establishment of others (the total number is reduced from 16 to 13) and the division of authority among the existing ones. The aim is to abolish duplicate duties and achieve greater overall efficiency, which should also mean lower costs. The envisaged measures will perhaps mean a reduction in the number of employees in the federal administration (there are over 10,000 of them), but perhaps not, because it is written in the explanation of the law that these measures "should result in a halt in the increase in the number of employees, and even a reduction of their numbers in certain organs."

According to the draft of the amended law (first passed in 1978 and changed three times since then), the Federal Secretariat for Markets and General Economic Affairs and the Committee for Energy and Industry will no longer exist. A Federal Secretariat for the Economy will be introduced. Various more or less independent organs will be included in this institution: the Prices Institute, the Market Inspectorate, the Geological Institute, the Measurements and Precious Metals Institute, the Standardization Institute, and the Commodity Reserves Directorate.

The Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organization of the Federal Administration and the Federal Committee for Legislation will also disappear. In their place will be the Secretariat for Justice, Legislation, and Administration, which should help to "guarantee constitutionality and legality in the preparation of federal laws and other regulations and general acts."

As far as the better organization of much desired cooperation with foreign countries is concerned, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade is to be crossed off the list and the Secretariat for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries is to be written in instead. In this area, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs will receive new duties. Our country's diplomatic and consular missions will have to be more involved than before in economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between the SFRY and foreign countries. The new secretariat will, for its part, be concerned with foreign investment, long-term production cooperation, long-term economic cooperation with other states and international organizations (which is now done by the Planning Institute), foreign investment in our country, the investments of domestic organizations in countries abroad, temporary imports (now under the authority of the Committee for Energy and Industry), and cooperation in the fields of agriculture, forestry, and water-power engineering (instead of the Committee for Agriculture).

A new list of duties of the Planning Institute has been drawn up because, while it loses the business of "long-term economic cooperation with countries abroad" it gets "long-term developmental and planned cooperation with other countries and international economic organizations" (there is probably a difference there somewhere) and the appraisal of intended investment and participation in working out the planned balance of payments.

Council Assesses Role of Foreign Policy

LD011621 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1853 GMT 31 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, March 31 (TANJUG)—The Federal Social Council for International Relations assessed today that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs should be enabled to play a much more creative role in the Yugoslav foreign policy, in addition to its task of executing that policy.

The council today examined methods of creating Yugoslavia's foreign policy and preparations of constitutional amendments. Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Raif Dizdarevic, until recently the country's foreign secretary, said that no "serious changes" of Yugoslavia's Constitution are needed in the domain of foreign policy. He noted, however, that there are "too many institutions in the country dealing with foreign policy," which (?make a) coordinated policy towards the world more difficult.

Some members of the council hold that the competences of the Yugoslav Presidency and the Federal Assembly "overlap" in relations with other countries. It was also noted that the Federal Assembly is on the sidelines in the process of determining the country's foreign policy, although this is both its constitutional right and duty.

It was pointed out during discussion of the role of the republics and provinces in foreign policy that they have equal rights to influence the country's foreign political orientation, but not the right to act in their own capacity.

It was also stated that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has no pretentions to take over others' competences in creating foreign policy. The role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is to create conditions, together with ruling parties in other countries, for resolving individual questions and problems of interest to Yugoslavia.

Federal Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar said that Yugoslavia should find its place in the (?integration) economic process in the world.

Presidency Member of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance Mirko Ostojic accepted the assessment that the federal assembly has only a marginal role in the process of determining the country's foreign policy. He attributed this situation to spontaneous processes in the country. The Federal Assembly should in the future critically analyze Yugoslavia's foreign policy and its overall international activity, he said.

Kucan Says Market Economy 'Only Way Out'
LD052239 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2125 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Ljubljana, April 5 (TANJUG)—A market economy for Yugoslavia is the only way out of the crisis and the standstill (?of) self-management, Milan Kucan, Presidency president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia said in a speech at a Slovenian firm today.

Kucan stressed that a vision must be finally established of a wealthy socialism based on individuals who are liberated and full of initiative and based on his community and on the ability and possibilities of implementing the results of scientific and technological revolution.

A market economy cannot be achieved without great shocks, social problems and (?conflicts). But in the League of Communists of Slovenia's Central Committee a notion has developed that with a clear social program, such a risk should be taken because everything else kindles new administrative solutions which threaten the final elimination of self-management, Kucan said.

Slovenian party leader assessed that the current economic and development policy, because of frequent resorting to administrative measures, does not lead the way out of the crisis but rather leads to stagnation and poverty.

Cautioning that the economy has been driven to depend greatly on state organs, Kucan said that an answer to the question of how to separate the state and party from economic decisions must be sought.

It could be proven through argument that the greater part of Yugoslavia's burden of the crisis is in many ways due to political decision-making in the economy and at all levels, Kucan underscored.

Macedonian Supported for Assembly President
LD051059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Skopje, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—At today's session, the Presidium of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference supported the initiative of the Macedonian Assembly to put forward Dusan Popovski, a delegate of the SR of Macedonia in the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces, as candidate for President of the SFRY Assembly for the coming 1-year mandate.

The Presidium of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference has sent this proposal to the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Ivanovic Nominated to Head Montenegro Presidency
LD041618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Titograd, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the SR of Montenegro today endorsed a proposal to nominate Dr Bozina Ivanovic, at present a member of the Montenegro Presidency, for the office of president of the Presidency for the next 2-year mandate. The proposal was put forward following a series of consultations in the republic in line with the constitutional, legal, and social provisions for implementing cadre policy.

Nominations for Croat Elections Put Forward
LD312037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 88

[Summary] The Presidium of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference met today to consider the proposal of the amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Croatia. In the Presidium's view the proposed solutions provide an acceptable platform for changing the normative part of the Croat Constitution. Ending her report from the session Jasenka Dudic said:

"At the session, the Presidium of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference in its consultative capacity, continued the procedure for electing officials to the most responsible functions in the Republic that will become vacant following the expiration of the 2-year mandate for the incumbent. It was said at the session that, in a democratic atmosphere, the municipal communities and the Assembly put forward a number of candidates for all the offices. The following lists of candidates were put forward today:

"—For the office of president of the Croat Presidency, the following have been nominated: Vlado Dobec; Tomislav Kovac; Ivo Latin; and Olga Milicic-Arslanagic.

"—For the office of Croat Assembly president: Jerko Boskovic; Karlo Radolovic; Andjelko Runjic; Ivo Vrandecic; and Branko Zekan.

"—For the office of Croat Assembly vice president: Luka Brocilo; Mato Crkvenac; Tomislav Djordjevic; Stanislav Golik; Erkole Golja; Adam Grubor; Milan Janjani; Petko Kosoric; Milan Knezevic; Ivica Mastruko; and Davorin Sutina.

"—Candidates for Chamber of Associated Labor of Croat Assembly president are: Teodor Candrlic; Milan Janjus; Milan Janjanin; Milan Knezevic; Dragan Krstulovic; Slavomir Kadzor; Mladen Santic; and Davorin Sutina.

"—For the post of Chamber of Municipalities president: Jerko Boskovic; Nedeljko Curcic; Ante Ganza; Stanislav Golik; Erkole Golja; Rudolf Kahlina; Veljko Pljevac; and Mirko Setina.

"—The candidates for Sociopolitical Chamber president are: Nikola Basic; Ante Matutinovic; Slobodan Mikulic; Zvonomir Novak; Momcilo Petrovic; Milivoje Susa; and Marko Zegarac.

"Only one candidate has been nominated for the office of the Chamber of associated Labor vice president. There are only three candidates for the Chamber of Municipalities vice president, and for the Socioeconomic Chamber vice presidency there are five candidates.

"Antun Milovic has been proposed for reelection as Executive Council of Croat Assembly president. Branko Blazevic, Ante Krstulovic, Ivo Modrnja, Stjepan Novakovic, Janko Pocuca, Radivoje Tepcic, and Lazo Tesa have been put forward as possible candidates for the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber president.

"All the signatories to the social contract on cadre policy in Croatia will give their views of the proposed candidates by 15 April. The republic's nomination conference is responsible for endorsing all the nominations. The conference will take place on 19 April. Elections will take place in May."

Kosovo Conference Endorses Candidates
LD011408 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 1 Apr 88

[Text] Pristina, 1 Apr (TANJUG)—At a session held today, the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference endorsed proposals for possible candidates for the highest offices in the province.

Reljzi Koljgeci, presently member of the LC Provincial Committee Presidium, was proposed for the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Vukasin Jovanovic, member of the Presidency of the SAP Kosovo was proposed as president of the Kosovo Assembly, while the candidates for the vice presidents of the Provincial Assembly are Ragip Haljilji, president of the Pristina LC Municipal Conference Presidium, and Cemailj Sahatciu, president of the Chamber of the Municipalities of the SAP Kosovo Assembly.

At the session participants endorsed the proposal that Daut Jasenica, president of the Pristina SAWP Municipal Conference, should be put forward as a candidate for the president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium.

Nazmi Mustafa was again proposed as a candidate for the president of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council.

Despite demands from many municipalities that Azem Vlasi should be a candidate for the president of the SAP Kosovo Presidency, on his explicit demand this proposal was turned down. This was in order to, as Vlasi himself said, avoid horizontal moves.

Several participants in the discussion objected to the fact that the list of possible candidates for the highest offices in the province contained no members of the Turkish and Muslim nationalities. A public discussion about the proposed and possible candidates for top offices in Kosovo should be carried out by 10 April this year.

Croat LC Committee Views Complaints Committee
LD042138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—[Passage omitted] The Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee at its meeting today heard and accepted a report on the work of its commission for appeals and complaints in 1987. The commission looked into a total of 5,372 appeals and complaints sent to the Croat LC, its organs and organizations, including those sent from Croatia to the LCY. Only one tenth of the total came from LC members. This can be interpreted as a sign of the citizens' confidence in the LC.

An analysis of all the appeals and complaints indicates that the social crisis had exacerbated the people's existential issues, since the majority of complaints referred to issues of realizing rights in the areas of labor and housing relations. The number of collective appeals and complaints has also increased, indicating the serious effects of the social crisis. A conscientious and thorough examination of the claims made in the petitions revealed that 60 percent of them were made on well founded or justified grounds. The commission's members took it as their duty to follow up the procedures to eliminate irregularities and mistakes. A small number of the appeals and petitions were unsigned and as a result the commission did not look into them.

On this occasion the Presidency of the Croat LC Central Committee reiterated its decision not to consider anonymous petitions, since the present climate and conditions in society are such as to allow people to put forward their arguments and seek protection for their rights and condemnation of irregularities without fear of consequences.

Serbia Reduces Number of Administrative Bodies
LD312225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1211 GMT 31 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 31 March (TANJUG)—The 19 secretariats and committees in the republican administration in Serbia will be reduced by four. According to the first

concrete proposal for the rationalization of the republican administration announced at today's news conference in the Serbian Execeutive Council, the Institute for Cadre Affairs will cease to exist. Its work will be transferred to the Institute for Statistics. The next stage will be marked by a concrete proposal to reduce the number of the Republican Executive Council members. This is because it was decided that the council should be radically changed.

It is envisaged that similar work should be merged. Thus, it has been proposed to the Republican Assembly that a secretariat for Economy should be formed from the Republican Committee for Trade and the Committee for Energy, Industry and Building. The committees for hydraulic engineering and agriculture will form the Secretariat for Agriculture, Forestry, and Hydraulic Engineering. The present committees for science and education will form a single committee. The same goes for the Committee for Veteran Affairs and the Committee for Labor and Labor relations.

The number of members of the Republican Executive Council will also be reduced. There are currently 39 members, of which 20 are with portfolio and 19 without. At the news conference, it was emphasized that the greatest rationalization was expected from the changes in the laws on labor relations, state administration, pension and disablement insurance, and employment. They will in fact simplify the transfer of workers from one organization to another and new deployment, introduce stricter criteria for the cessation of employment, facilitate early retirement, and stimulate employment in other departments, coupled with obligatory material compensation. Thus, the republican administration which, without the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, has at present 3,178 employees, could reduce this number by over 10 percent. It was emphasized that all this work on the rationalization of the republican administration ought to be completed by 30 June this year.

Krunic Comments on Forthcoming LCY Conference
LD011057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 31 Mar 88

["Bosko Krunic's Replies in TV Program 'Themes and Dilemmas'"—TANJUG heading]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG)—We consider that by the LCY Conference, and at the conference itself, we shall succeed in defining the principles of actions that will be clear and mobilizing. This is not unrealistic and wishful thinking. This was emphasized by Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee, who took part in last night's Belgrade TV Program "Themes and Dilemmas."

Replying to the numerous questions by viewers from all over the country and journalists in the studio, Krunic, among other things, said that the LCY Conference would certainly be held in May, and there should not be any speculations about the fact that the original date had been put off by about 1 month and a half. The reason simply lies in our wish to give as much room as possible to the debate on the theses and questions that will be raised on them in the organizations and organs of the League of Communists, as well as in other forums.

The theses only serve as a framework, as a stimulus for discussion on those questions that are considered most important in the Central Committee and that should be raised at this gathering. The Central Committee has convened the conference to discuss the most topical questions and to arrive, through the activity of the LC members and the delegates at this gathering, at the stands that will be obligatory for the Central Committee and then for the entire organization, Bosko Krunic said.

One of the questions was on the possibilities the League of Communists and, above all, its leadership had to clarify at the conference the dilemmas concerning economic reform, that is, the role of the market and various forms of property.

It appeared that there were no ideological differences in the principled approach to the questions, Krunic said. Rather clear program commitments exist—the starting points for the long-term program were adopted at the 12th Congress and the program was adopted in its entirety by the (?13th). Agreement has therefore been reached, and I would separate the principled commitments as regards socioeconomic development and the economic reform, and the reform of the political system, from the disagreements, stumblings, differences, and slowdown in the implementation of the long-term program and resolution of the 13th Congress.

The differences we are talking about, and which represent the main obstacle to a faster (?implementation) of these two documents, are mainly because of different interests in the current policy and current economic activity, to the views on the situation in various regions, different branches, and to the protection of interests of individual branches and individual fields. Therefore, it cannot be said that the long-term program is being implemented in an area without any problems, while there are stumblings in some other areas. There is stumbling everywhere, including the resolution of the 13th Congress, because of interwoven and conflicting interests. They clash in such a way that they do not reflect the authentic interests of the associated labor but the immediate interests of certain structures and sociopolitical communites. This represents great difficulty also because the LC organs more often than not identify themselves with them.

I believe, Krunic said, that at the conference we shall succeed in clarifying certain questions in order to implement the reform of the economic system in depth, in a serious way and not cosmetically. This will also confirm the value of the conference itself.

This is the main thing. We are going to go to the conference with the tasks of the League of Communists to get out of the crisis. This must also be achieved through these changes. Socialism and self-management will prove themselves—in economic questions and in the economic policy.

In response to the question of why the working class and all subjective forces in society do not mobilize themselves on these issues, Krunic said that here patience was needed and that the state of readiness of the themes in question should be taken into account. As the newly founded commission will be completing its work on individual questions, they will be made public. There will be, in particular, consultations with wide economic aktiv, with people in associated labor, and with those who, after all, have to carry the burden and the entire process.

The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee agrees with the changes in the economic system proposed by the FEC, Krunic went on to say. The Presidium had these changes on the agenda several times. Therefore, the Presidium with its statements a few days ago did not take the FEC under its protection. Rather, the Presidium assesses that these changes in the economic system were in line with the 13th LCY Congress and that they express the party orientations. It could not be said that we are just giving support. Rather, we stand behind this in the sense of bearing our own responsibility that people are stimulated for work and that these reforms are further implemented.

Proposals for directions of changes in the economic system or for an economic reform contained in the theses for the LCY Conference are even more radical. This is what we are supporting and speak in favor of. Otherwise, the FEC is responsible to the Assembly, and we shall always respect this and fully act in accordance with this. Therefore, the Presidium and the Central Committee will not take the FEC under their protection, in the sense of defending it from any kind of criticism. The FEC must defend and prove itself in front of the delegate assembly, and we shall take the attitude towards this that will depend on the way the orientations of the 13th Congress are being implemented.

At this juncture there is a greater lack of unity in the LC in practical and political action, in views, even in relation to directions of development, than there used to be, Krunic said in response to the question on why the considerable lack of unity has been brought about in the LC and whether or not anybody is responsible for this.

There has never been any monolithic unity. These are illusions. Perhaps there used to be less publicity, and perhaps less used to be known about the lack of unity and where differences used to crop up.

At this juncture the signs of the lack of unity are more conspicuous. The lack of unity is of greater proportions and is more conspicuous, in particular because we are in a crisis in which problems also appear in a sharper form.

We are in a situation, Krunic said, in which it is difficult to reconcile differences at a lower level of material potential. That is why this conspicuous confrontation of interests is being created. In any case this is a complex problem of a deeper nature because the essence lies in the question who is expressing these different interests.

Krunic also spoke about "MLADINA" and attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army. Following a careful analysis in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, we have reached a conclusion that this is not a matter of pranks and pieces of impudence of some people on some editorial boards and so forth. Rather, this is a matter of a thought-out policy, which has taken to attacking the army and personalities in it, the federal secretary, and others. It is hitting at the issues and questions that are part of our unity, our policy and system and that belong to the fundamental values and orientations of our society.

Krunic made it known that the LCY Central Committee Presidium is preparing a document that will be presented to the public and the LC organizations. This is not being done in order to cause public outcry or a settling of accounts with some writings of this kind and belief. Rather, this is being done so that in each environment we can see what the problems are, what the views on them are, and what the situation in each environment is.

We do not believe that the army is untouchable, Bosko Krunic said. It is opening itself through its representatives in all structures of society, the LC and in delegate assemblies. The army is a socialized organism, a part of the political system, and certainly a decisive factor in defense.

We do not wish that this should now be the most important issue and that everything else is left on the side, Krunic said. We neither wanted nor provoked all this, but we cannot just ignore it. Certainly the most important thing is economic reform, existential questions, increases in production and exports, dealing with social problems. We wish to deal with these key problems. However, this theme has been imposed on us. Therefore, we had to raise our voice, not only to detach ourselves, but also to sharply criticize it. We believe that the LC in the republics and provinces, and in Slovenia, will act in line with this.

Krunic also spoke about social and democratic variants of Yugoslavia's development proposed at various platforms, especially in discussions about the Constitution. I view them as pleas whereby social ownership cannot have a dominant role and cannot be a ruling form of

social relations. All forms of ownership should be developed so as to be equal, and whereby land maximum—that is, private initiative in full swing—should be completely abolished.

Calls for a multiparty system completely overlook some essential postulates of our society and are unacceptable in this sense. But these calls also contain some other more serious things. One should fear that these alternatives, which are now very prominent, will be dominant in the opposition bloc. This "nourishes" the already existing alternative, which would lead toward unitarism and push the development of socialism backwards.

Replying to the question on problems cropping up in the course of coordinating some issues at the level of the federation because of differing interests, Krunic stressed that differing interests did not cause a blockade but slowed down the work of the LC at the federation level. This turned out to be the case last year as well, he added, both in the SFRY Assembly and in other organs.

We have no other option but to seek agreements The answer would be to speed up agreement-seeking, observe congress decisions, and pass decisions in the Central Committee, as the highest organ between two congresses, in such a way as to be understood, implemented, and observed.

But in order to have this, we must pass them in a democratic way. We are passing them in a democratic way, with all the differences we encounter in our society. It seems to me that in this sense we are inside a witches' dance, but this is our reality. It cannot be normal that all the differences between our republics and provinces become prominent in the Assembly and that some kind of idyllic unity is ensured in the Central Committee. This party organ also consists of people from the republics and provinces who carry and express the interests of their grassroots. But we must reach a decision in the Central Committee, and this is where our responsibility lies, said Bosko Krunic.

Federalization in the LC is now more prominent than before, not because of the fact that ideological discrepancies exist concerning program orientations, but because it is the matter of pragmatic reasons, said Krunic.

Replying to the question of who is responsible for the lack of observance of democratic centralism in the party at the national level, Krunic stressed, among other things, that one should always proceed from the leadership. The Central Committee is itself responsible for the monitoring of the implementation of the stands it adopted. He agreed with a statement that the Central Committee has not done this up to now. One used to proceed from old-time inertia—the Central Committee has passed conclusions, and they will be implemented in a disciplined way. However, the situation is burdened with various conflicts, clashes of interests, strong etatist tendencies and, of course, everything is proceeding increasingly slowly.

Speaking about self-management, Krunic noted that the reform of the economic system implies its development and consolidation.

Speaking about the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, Krunic said that according to him, as well as according to the assessment by the Presidium and the Central Committee, it had yielded very big results in changing the behavior of all factors of political life and decision in Yugoslavia toward stabilization and Kosovo.

I believe that it is particularly important that this trend should continue, as well as that the issue on which the Serbian LC Central Committee insisted in particular—that Kosovo should become a Yugoslav theme, rather than just a theme of the Communists of Kosovo and Serbia—is realized.

I believe that now we have a positive attitude toward this question. It is another matter that some of the fundamental prerequisites of stabilizing the situation in Kosovo will be realized through a long process. On the one hand we have acute problems; on the other, we are faced with a situation in which all the problems cannot be dealt with instantaneously.

Through speedier action, emigration can be prevented. Through the action of state and organs and the political action of the LC, everything that creates national divisions can be prevented. We should move in this direction, Bosko Krunic said.

In the part of the conversation about constitutional changes, Krunic said that amendments would be adopted with the agreement of everybody, as it has always been done. In this no pressures are exercised. There is no majority over minority, nor the other way round.

In further work on constitutional changes the LC will also be involved so that the existing disagreements would be overcome. That is, that through discussion we arrive at agreements about changes. It is certain that those things that will suit everybody in Yugoslavia will also suit Slovenia, but the rule by numerical majority will not be valid.

In response to a question from Ljubljana, Krunic said that he was not certain whether or not in Yugoslavia the mood had formed in which each move in Slovenia, which means disagreement or a demand for a discussion, is labeled "Slovene nationalism."

As far as attacks on the army and defense are concerned, I am convinced that in Yugoslavia there is sufficient awareness about what is the interest of the Slovene

nation and that its interest lies in this kind of Army and in the system of defense that we have in Yugoslavia. There is no dilemma about this.

On the other hand, it seems to me that sometimes the public information media from Slovenia itself provide "support" to such distorted views by misrepresenting these real interests of the Slovene nation in Yugoslavia and, understandably, the interest in their own development.

One of the questions also referred to the possibility of something being changed in the LC program at the 14th LCY congress. Krunic was of the opinion that the program cannot be changed in such a short time and that such an aim should not even be set.

Rather, I would support the idea that before the congress a discussion prepared well, that questions are developed in the best way, and that at the congress we face this issue: What in the program should be changed, where are its gaps, and where could it be amended? I believe that we are facing the task of amending the program; that is, its renewal rather than change.

A question by a viewer referred to Mikhail Gorbachev's recent visit to Yugoslavia. The question was: Can you say how much closeness there was or how big the differences were in views between the LCY and the CPSU in connection with three basic problems in the reform of socialism in the world today: the relationship between socialism and the economy, socialism and state, and socialism and democracy?

The differences are in practice, in view of the time that separates us, and I would not say that differences are so much in views. We adopted our program as far back as 30 years ago, and then we took the orientation, and even before that, of a different concept of the economy of socialism and function of the state. Our orientation was for the party, as providing ideological orientation and being a leading force, rather than a part of power. In this way or that, we have created an image about the economy in socialism, and now we shall further develop it.

At this juncture in all socialist countries, in particular in the Soviet Union, the awareness about the necessity for more radical changes in the economy of socialism, primarily in the sense of the market, greater independence of enterprises, taking into account economic laws, and then, of course, about the function of the party is prevailing, Bosko Krunic said in last night's Belgrade TV program "Themes and Dilemmas."

Ex-Premier Planinc on Programmed Inflation

AU031549 Zagreb VJESNIK (PANORAMA SUBOTOM supplement) in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 88 p I

[Statement by Milka Planinc, member of the LCY Central Committee and former president of the FEC: "I Do Not Want To Be an Informer"—place and date of the statement not given]

[Text] Some comrades believe that programmed inflation began during my term of office. If there is any truth to this assertion, then it is based on something which—according to material consequences or conscious orientation—is not comparable with the concept of programmed inflation. The creditors of the IMF also considered the increase of inflation in Yugoslavia as a failure of their policy. This is why a certain minimum delay in following realistic exchange rates and interest rates was allowed in negotiations with the National Bank of Yugoslavia. As far as the FEC is concerned, this move was made out of emergency with a view to mitigating social and political tensions that resulted from the increase in inflation. However, this was done when the free price policy applied to more than 65 percent of products. We knew that this emergency move could not remove the real, material causes of inflation. Under the social circumstances, this was an attempt to retain a breathing space for continuing economic policy under market conditions and for undertaking measures for the financial consolidation of the economy as one of the key ways to curb inflation.

However, it turned out at that time that some comrades championed the idea of programmed inflation as a relatively easy, realistic, and efficient solution to our inflation. It is not a secret—the newspapers used to write about this attitude, supported at the time, that the FEC could make such a program and implement it.

The FEC of that time did not work according to the concept of programmed inflation. This program was not made for that government nor was it made to its order. We did not even know that such a concept was being worked on. At one of the sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium—I think it took place several months before the end of my term of office—which discussed further measures to be undertaken by the FEC, we found a document that I think bore the stamp of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and the title "The Concept of Programmed Inflation." Many comrades and, of course, I said that we are not ready to discuss such an important topic on the basis of a document we had just seen for the first time. There were some individuals who stressed with obvious conviction that this was a proper document that should be discussed. Since a larger number of comrades were against discussing the offered document at that session, the whole thing was concluded at that point. The concept was never discussed in my presence as FEC president. I do not know whether there were any discussions without me.

Knowing that such a concept existed, the FEC Commission for the Implementation of the Stabilization Program asked to be given the concept in order to be able to discuss it. It did not get it. I really do not know whether there was any debate on programmed inflation in the high organs of the Federation or if the new FEC came up with it on its own.

I did not know then, nor did I investigate at whose initiative or order the concept was worked on. I did learn that later, of course, but I do not want to be a petty informer. Ask comrades who were members of that leadership about it. Anything else would be my knowledge gathered from private conversations or the same guesswork at which the media abound.

Besides, I think that straightening out this detail, which many people found intriguing, belongs to the past. It is useful to analyze this past, but only as an occasion for solving complex present and future problems and to do so particularly from the point of view of the role and place of the LC—especially its leaderships—in solving social problems. It has long been clear that we cannot continue in the old way in which the functions and responsibilities of the LC, the state, and the economy are mixed up. We still have not seriously discussed the new way, although all of us more or less know that without changes it is impossible to remove the obstacles that block our way out of the crisis or to release those real social potentials that will lead us out of the crisis.

Mamula Visits Backa, Apatin Units, Shipyards
LD021229 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 2 Apr 88

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, accompanied by his associates, yesterday visited some Yugoslav People's Army units in northern Backa where he was briefed on the level of combat readiness, moral-political situation, and the standards of the men, officers, and civilian personnel serving in the army.

During his stay in that area, Admiral Mamula also visited the Boris Kidric Shipyards in Apatin where he was briefed in detail on the production results and problems faced by that collective in the process of construction and repair of inland water vessels, the prospects for further development, and the state of defense preparations. During his visit to Apatin the federal secretary of national defense also met the economic-political aktiv of the municipal assembly. His hosts briefed him on the economic situation and agricultural and industrial development plans in that area.

At the end of his visit to Apatin, Admiral Mamula had talks with representatives of sociopolitical organizations, of the municipal SUBNOR [Federation of Veteran's Associations of the Peoples' Liberation War] committee, and work organizations in that area.

Defense Secretaries Begin Visit to Croatia
LD311113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0926 GMT 31 Mar 88

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Mar (TANJUG)—Antun Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, today met with the republican and provincial secretaries for national defense at the start of their 2-day working visit to Croatia. In the talks attention focused on the current social and economic situation in the country and efforts to encourage more economical behavior at all levels of society.

In a report on the situation in the republic, President Milovic emphasized the difficulties in the economy, losses, illiquidity, and halts in production. These difficulties are affecting personal incomes; and as a result, work stoppages in larger and more important collectives have become frequent. An increase in exports at the beginning of the year by as much as 40 percent in comparison with last year and a reduction in imports by 10 percent that has enabled Croatia to record a positive foreign trade balance for the first time in years were cited by Milovic as among more notable positive results.

During a brief ensuing discussion, attention was drawn to the possibility of including an analysis of the situation and the organization of national defense in the efforts to rationalize the administration. An idea was put forward concerning the method in which the national defense secretariat is organized, differences in the number of people each secretariat employs, and the activities and work at all levels, from the municipality upwards. It was pointed out in an open discussion that, for instance, the fact should not be ignored that the network of information centers is growing. There are 14 such centers in Zagreb alone, and there are reasons to question their necessity, their costs, cadres, and the content of their work. The analysis should be expanded to include work organizations with an excessive number of national defense services or organs.

The republican and provincial secretaries will use their visit to Zagreb to conduct a more extensive analysis of their work and their future tasks. A working visit to INA oil industry and a tour of a number of places of cultural interest are also planned.

Death of Hamdija Pozderac Reported
LD061256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1215 GMT 6 Apr 88

[Text] Sarajevo, April 6 (TANJUG)—Former vice-president of the State Presidency Hamdija Pozderac died in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today.

A few days ago Pozderac was admitted to a Sarajevo hospital following a stroke.

Pozderac resigned as vice-president in Mid-1987 after the uncovering of the Agrokomerc affair. According to the indictment, his brother Hakija is directly involved in the affair.

During his rich political career, Pozderac held the most responsible posts in the republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and federal state organs.

Trial of Agrokomerc Director Scheduled for May

AU041440 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 88 p 14

[Text] Sarajevo, 30 Mar (TANJUG)—The trial of Fikret Abdic, former chairman of the managing board of the Agrokomerc Composite Associated Labor Organization, against whom four charges have been filed and the fifth is expected any day, will start in the first week of May. As TANJUG has learned, the trial will begin when the last charge becomes legally valid. The trial is expected to last 2 months.

There will be 70 people taking part in the trial, 25 defendants and 35 lawyers. There is great interest in the trial, which will be held in a hall that can accommodate 250 people. As it has already been announced, the trial will be public.

Amount of Unpaid Agrokomerc Losses Announced

LD051714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—According to final accounts for last year, the unpaid losses of Agrokomerc Composite Organization of associated labor in Velika Kladusa amounted to 316 billion dinars. This was stated to the delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, when a report was submitted on possible solutions resulting from agreements with creditor banks.

The report also says that at the invitation of this organization of associated labor representatives of 11 work organizations throughout the country and two companies from abroad had been in Velika Kladusa because they were interested in recovering certain "healthy" production sections of Agrokomerc. However, no one has as yet come forward to offer a recovery program, among other things because not all matters with creditors have been settled and because of the lack of provisions for taking on responsibility. Because of this, the recovery of individual sections of Agrokomerc cannot be undertaken. Further search for potential organizations willing to offer a recovery program could be more intensive during this month, it is said in the report the delegates heard today.

Smole Defends Position on Constitutional Change

AU051947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 88 p 3

[Unattributed report on the speech by Joze Smole, president of the Slovene SAWP, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference in Belgrade on 30 March]

[Text] Today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference began in an unusual way—with Joze Smole replying to the request made by the Republican Conference of the Bosnian SAWP to explain the statement he made at the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP. According to Ilija Rozic, Smole had said that he would ask to be sent to the gallows if certain provisions in the constitutional amendments that are unfavorable for Slovenia are adopted. In Bosnia-Hercegovina this was seen as a deviation from the SAWPY Federal Conference program for conducting a public debate and as a firm and unacceptable view that proceeds from parochial interests. Joze Smole expressed readiness to explain his statement only if he was "asked nicely" rather then "requested" to do so.

When I spoke about the gallows I had myself in mind, and I asked for the gallows to be in Ljubljana, and not in any other place such as, for, instance Sarajevo. I was, in a way, led to say this because of the pressure exerted by the Slovene public, which claims that we (politicians) are not working hard enough on the agreed policies and that we are giving in. An example of this is the introduction of the law on foreign exchange that directly damages the Yugoslav economy and leads its most propulsive branches into a crisis. The assessment of my statement made by the Republican Conference of the Bosnian SAWP could at best be described as irresponsible.

Before reading out what Raif Dizdarevic, Rade Galeb, and Bosko Baskot had said regarding his statement, Smole said that the Slovene public does not want the adoption of amendments as a "package."

I do not want go into what Raif Dizdarevic said. He spoke about what democracy is which is something I myself could write a whole treatise about. Rade Galeb's statement—that I am trying to get on somebody's better side in Slovenia, that I am flirting with some forces, and that others in Yugoslavia are being threatened with this—requires a specific rather than an arbitrary answer (with whom was I doing all this...). I can say with full responsibility that we in the Slovene SAWP are resolutely fighting against all nationalist and separatist forces and powers (that are appearing not only in Slovenia), and that we are doing this through dialogues based on reasoned arguments. I demand that Galeb either proves his claims with facts, or withdraws his statement.

Then, Smole cited the statement made by Bosko Baskot according to which anti-communism, anti-Yugoslavianism, and some theses of the old state of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes on abolishing nations are coming out of Slovenia. We in Slovenia were the first to oppose the advocates of these views, wherever they came from. I therefore ask Boskot to explain why he thinks that Slovene political forums are tolerant toward these negative phenomena, tolerant toward attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army and the Federation, and that these attacks are assuming the proportions of nationalist and separatist indoctrination like in Kosovo. This claim is groundless, it in fact serves as grist for the anti-communist forces' mill, it leads to mutual distrust, and is damaging to everybody.

Bosko Baskot did not like Smole's tone and said that the power of an argument cannot be measured by the strength of one's tone. He said that Smole had again come up with views that sound like an ultimatum and that this was not according to the Statute of the SAWPY Federal Conference and did not suit the seriousness of the topic discussed. Baskot said that the interests of one nation that is liked by the whole community have been spoken about in a dramatic way. He added that our joint interest is not to oppose and confront each other. Some of Smole's theses cannot withstand the relevant social criticism. Some elements of Yugoslavianism in education programs are assessed as unitarianism in Slovenia, Baskot pointed out. He asked if this did not lead to the building of walls around the republics and provinces. He said that remarks he made at the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Bosnian SAWP were mild in comparison to what had been said the previous day in the Council for National Defense. In this meeting, some Slovene representatives also confirmed the existence of fierce attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army.

Joze Smole: Baskot has the right to express his views, but he does not know the situation in Slovenia better than me. Therefore, as far as the Yugoslav People's Army is concerned, I categorically deny the assertions regarding indecisiveness in opposing some attacks. The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP was the first to condemn the attacks on the Army, and we have been fighting against them in a reasoned way for many years. I can also say that relations with the Army are excellent, and there has not been a single case of excessive behavior.

As far as "dictates and ultimatums from Slovenia" are concerned, I can say that those who think that all constitutional amendments should be accepted as a package are in fact making a dictate, Joze Smole answered.

BORBA's New Editorial Policy Discussed

AU312006 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 88 p 3

[Z. Milosevic, E. Vecovska, S. Curuvija report "The Temptations of the Yugoslav Option"]

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar—Although the Committee for the Press, Radio, and Television of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium planned to discuss the implementation of the editorial policy of all newspapers of the BORBA publishing house at its session today (the session was chaired by Zdravko Lekovic), the central topic of the discussion today was the implementation of the new editorial policy of the BORBA newspaper, which was established 2 years ago. Considering that this session, although a regular one, was still one in a series of sessions held in the last 3 months that discussed this topic, a combined assessment of BORBA's writing was not adopted today.

However, despite all this, one can conclude from all that was said at the meeting that the basic editorial orientation of BORBA was implemented within the framework of strategic directions adopted at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium when its new editorial concept was established. There have been many errors, deviations, and mistakes along the general line, which were discussed at the debates about BORBA held to date and which were for the most part critically and self-critically assessed by the newspaper's editorial board and the BORBA publishing house. A summary of the debate at this session will be prepared for the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium (planned for mid-April) at which this topic will be discussed.

An introductory report on the general assessment was made by Andjelko Dragojevic, deputy director of the BORBA Newspaper Publishing Work Organization. He spoke about the greatest journalistic successes, but also gave several specific examples of cases in BORBA assessed as mistakes and errors and added that the BORBA house has taken upon itself the responsibility of eliminating the possibility that such mistakes are made in the future.

Conveying the positions of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, Vladimir Jankovic said that BORBA has achieved a high level in and made a significant contribution to providing objective information to the public. BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI have written an increased number of realistical and successful articles about trade unions activities. "White spots" have remained to a certain degree and that has happened in covering associated labor, certain guild trade unions, and in writing about workers and innovators. The newspaper BORBA has made a significant step forward in improving its look, he added, but it would have to make an effort to become more popular. Put picturesquely, it should be an afternoon newspaper, not only for politicians and scientists, that is, a newspaper for the whole family.

Miroslav Markovic recalled the debate on BORBA held at the Publishing Council of the SR Serbia and the SAWP Republican Conference of Serbia. He said that BORBA had some significant undertakings—articles on economic stabilization, the struggle for the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, and the constitutional reform. However, as was assessed in the SR of Serbia, it also had big weaknesses and professional mistakes that unavoidably had political consequences. There occurred "political vacillation and serious deviations in the editorial policy." This has been pointed to, Markovic stressed, but the trend has not been stopped. In short, what is involved, he stressed, were some articles interpreting the LCY role and articles on the activity of the LC of Serbia before and after the eighth LC Central Committee session. However, the Section for Information of the SAWP Republican Conference of Serbia

decided to support the efforts in the house to remove the weaknesses and accepted the positions of the Publishing Council of the issue for Serbia, he said in conclusion.

Jovan Lakicevic opened his speech with the view that all that is valuable in BORBA cannot remain unnoticed, but mistakes also have a different weight. He spoke about the fact that the newspaper also had some theses of bourgeois-liberalist provenance that attempted to rehabilitate some people who were in conflict with the LCY and who spoke on the LCY's role in society in an unacceptable way. The problem lies in the fact that this was published without the editorial board having a critical distance, he said. The fact that this came from outside contributors does not reduce the responsibility of the editorial board itself. The right to make a mistake cannot be replaced with the right to make a series of mistakes.

Djuro Djuraskovic said that in society and also in the media, the largest number of ideological disputes exists about the LCY's ability to be at the head of our socialist development. The campaign on suspending the LCY from the political scene has never been stronger than today and there is much of it in newspapers. This temptation has, to a smaller extent, seized BORBA too. It seems that one should defend the LC from its own BORBA. This is a great pity, even if we accept the naive explanation that this was accidental. I do not mean that the LC should be defended from anticommunists only. I agree that it should be defended from itself too, from the bureaucratic forces in it. BORBA has made a significant contribution in that respect.

Jovan Kesar pitted two views one could hear at the session today against one another: The view of the trade unions according to which BORBA's general course is all right with some mistakes that have been made, and the view of the SAWP Republican Conference of Serbia according to which BORBA's basic editorial policy has been endangered. According to him, the basic question is: who is right? In this connection, he pointed to the "extremely dramatic and fateful situation in which we live" and warned that it was high time we said how we in Yugoslavia see each other and not how we see each other through the pages of BORBA on which all that is written. In our republics and provinces one chooses what to publish and BORBA cannot do that. Referring to the LC role, Kesar said that LC will not be pushed from the historical scene by newspapers articles, but the fact whether there will be bread for working people or not. The press is still skimming the surface, the situation in the country is much worse than the press reflects.

At previous meetings I spoke about things in BORBA that are not good, Stanislav Marinkovic said, and today I shall speak about good things. BORBA has not been concealing the facts of life, it has increased its informativeness, and has made great breakthroughs in the analytic and research journalism. He gave a number of examples illustrating this (writing on Kosovo, on Agrokomerc...). In these debates we have an opportunity to speak about a tree and its shadow. We sometimes speak more about shadows and do not see the tree. BORBA has published about 2,400 significant articles with clear views. Some of them—5-6, maybe even a dozen—can be contested, but one cannot say that the newspaper has not been on the line of the LCY and its founder, the SAWPY.

There have been some weaknesses and mistakes, even more than we should have had. I am not providing excuse for any mistake we have made. At our meetings we spoke very critically about this and will continue to do so. However, each one of those mistakes or all of them together have not been of such a kind to call into question the general correct course of the newspaper, Marinkovic concluded.

As concerns BORBA newspaper, Milan Rakas said, we have made some breakthroughs worthy of attention during the past 12 months. This was not because of euphoria and self-satisfaction caused by praises that have seized a portion of our editorial board, but because of the fear that we threw the baby out with the bathwater because of criticism and lack of confidence. One should find the right measure in assessing the BORBA newspaper. There have been failures and mistakes in the editorial policy, some even with political implications. We shall do everything to prevent their occurrence. The situation in NOVOSTI is different: There were such cadr problems that the door was open to all unacceptabl. .ews. We shall solve this with radical cadre changes.

As concerns BORBA's writing about some phenomena in the SR of Serbia, we have agreed with comrades from the republican SAWP that one should do everything to reduce weaknesses to the minimum and to prevent them from occurring. We failed to agree completely about the harshness of criticism on some phenomena. For instance, we did not agree that what is involved is the influence of "opposition meddlers" on BORBA's editorial policy. We have rejected this, although this criticism was not included into conclusions of the Section for Information of the SAWP Republican Conference of Serbia. The most important thing is that we have adopted those conclusions and that their implementation will change the situation.

According to Stojan Dimovski, the debate on BORBA newspaper held to date is topical and welcome, because we must assess what has been done on realizing the new concept we adopted less then 2 years ago. When talking about such very sensitive subjects, what is needed is great responsibility on the part of all of us and the care not to get lost in our search after mistakes. It is much more important at this moment to say how one can overcome mistakes. When talking about BORBA, this Committee would have to think from the standpoint of the entire information-propaganda sphere in our society and the standpoint of implementing the BORBA work organization's unified editorial policy.

When critically assessing the editorial policy, one must take care to turn the creative anemia still present in editorial boards to creative activity. This is why one must criticize specific negative phenomena and at the same time stimulate people who possess this creative activity. One should definitely remove harmful tendencies and above all ensure that the political rhythm occurring in our society and in the SAWP is reflected in BORBA and other media in a creative way. This also implies a merciless struggle against all accidental stupidities and particularly against all that which is assessed as being a conscious mistake.

With the help of the SAWP and respective organs, BORBA should settle its organizational and cadre problems so that journalists and leading cadres in the newspapers are not exhausted by financial problems, something that is bad for a newspaper. The social community should do everything with a view to removing financial, technical, and technological problems. This year we are at the beginning of doing a part of all that.

Along with the remark that the debate was tolerant, substantive, open, and sincere, Chairman Zdravko Lekovic said at the end that in his opinion, mistakes were discussed, but there were no accusations. He added that it was not easy for BORBA to continue with a Yugoslav option and Yugoslavia does not have the same meaning to all of us.

Also taking part in the debate were Dusko Gigovski and Slobodan Vujica.

SAWPY Discussion of Amendments Postponed

LD051422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—An announced discussion on the constitutional amendments relating to the strengthening of the role of associated labor in the assembly system was not held today in the SAWPY Federal Conference because of the small turnout.

This is the second time in the last week that these specialized discussions have been postponed because of empty halls. This is something that is quite out of character with the interest there is in the constitutional changes in meetings in local SAWPY branches.

In both cases this is a reference to meetings of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for the development of the political system, to which out of about 40 people invited—members of the section and guests—only 8 turned up.

The topic of the first meeting—constitutional amendments and the implementation of constitutionality and legality—was, evidently, no less uninteresting than today's, so one is fully justified in asking what is going on. [passage omitted]

Slovene Youth Organization on MLADINA Case

AU041532 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 88 p 3

[V. Simonovic report: "MLADINA With Mamula"]

[Text] Discussing political events in Yugoslavia following the attacks on the All Peoples Defense and the Yugoslav People's Army, the members of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP concluded that there is no reason for changing their already adopted views on MLADINA's writing on the Yugoslav People's Army. In that respect, they appealed to the Slovene Assembly to ask appropriate organs for a report on the security situation in the republic.

The proposal sent to the Slovene Assembly was supplemented by Mojmir Ocvirk. He said that the report should answer the following questions: Are a counterrevolution and a special war against the Army being planned in Slovenia and what is the proof? A counterrevolution and a special war against the army could be easily proved if they existed.

Mitja Botul was not, as he said, disturbed by MLADINA's writing, but by assessments made by various commissions and committees. He suggested two things: That the MLADINA editorial board hold a press conference in Belgrade and explain the aims of its articles, and that a visit of the MLADINA publishing council and editorial board and the leadership of the Slovene youth organization be arranged with Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

Tone Anderlic, president of the Slovene Youth Organization, expressed scepticism about the usefulness of this proposal. He stressed that everything that is happening does not pertain only to MLADINA, that the "dimensions are broader and the direction of the attack has already changed. Last fall we asked three times for such talks through Slovene officials in Belgrade, but the talks did not take place."

Issue of STUDENTSKI LIST Banned

LD050145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Summary] ZAGREB, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—The bench of the Zagreb district court today imposed a permanent ban on the distribution of "STUDENTSKI LIST" issue number 11 of 30 March this year. As requested by the office of the district public prosecutor in Zagreb, the ban was imposed because of the article "A Dictator is Coming" in which the honor and reputation of a friendly and nonaligned country and its president are insulted.

Kosovo Assembly Discusses Provincial Budget

LD311040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1542 GMT 30 Mar 88

[Summary] Pristina, 30 Mar (TANJUG)—Today all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly held a session at which Garip Hadzini, member of the Kosovo Executive Council, submitted a report and delegates discussed various matters.

"In establishing the budget for Kosovo for this year, the starting point was the stand that the growth of funds for general social and joint needs was 10 percent behind the Kosovo economy's rate of growth.

"The province's total budget will be 282.44 billion dinars. Out of this, additional funds from the federation total 214.34 billion dinars, that is, 76 percent, while the remaining 68 billion come from the income that will be realized in the Province. Compared to last year, this year's budget for Kosovo is up by 99.9 percent."

At the end of the session delegates endorsed reports by several provincial organs.

"Haljilj Keljmendi was reelected judge of the Kosovo Supreme Court."

Kosovo Joint Session Discusses Emigration

LD021741 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 2 Apr 88

[Text] Pristina, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium assess that the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues to have a major impact on the political situation in the province. This, it says in a communique from today's joint session, objectively devalues the results of the political action of subjective forces.

Some excesses, which have taken place in the province over the last 10 days or so, have placed an additional burden on the political and security situation. The intentions of the perpetrators of these excesses are obviously directed at further destabilizing the situation, encouraging insecurity and disquiet amongst citizens, especially Serbs and Montenegrins, and further burdening intranational relations, the communique says. Hence energetic action by the competent organs is vital to discover the perpetrators.

The presidency and the presidium, the communique says, have assessed the reaction by organized socialist forces as positive and more effective than previously. There should continue to be determined opposition, by such joint action of members of all nations and natonalities in each environment, to everything that threatens the security of people and destroys the political and security situation in the province.

However, despite the clear orientation of the LC, to ensure in these and similar situations the organized joint sociopolitical activity of working people and citizens of all nationalities, the communique says, individuals, and groups have also exploited these incidents for protest meetings on the basis of national division. These circumstances have also been used for declarations that run counter to the policy, assessments, and action of the LC, for attacks on the leadership and for the unreasoned and tendentious disqualification of cadres at all levels and from the ranks of all nationalities.

By constant ideopolitical activity, in direct contacts with Communists, working people, and citizens, the manipulation and malicious use of various motives for attacks on LC policy, the institutions of the system, and on the leadership and the cadres who fight consistently for LC policy should be prevented, and attempts to negate everything that is done and achieved on the basis of the stances and policy of the LC should be opposed, the communique stresses.

The action of subjective forces must be orientated still more resolutely and concretely toward the more rapid performance of established tasks and the solution of the problems and difficulties that constitute the essence of the complexity of the political and security situation in the province. This, the communique says, is a vital condition for preventing manipulation and destructive activity.

In the introductory report, which was submitted to the session by Azem Vlasi, it was stressed that action by the Kosovo LC and other organized socialist forces and institutions of the system in the province are orientated, in this period too, toward the more rapid implementation of the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee, the more effective solution of all problems that are burdening the political and security situation and, in particular, towards the realization of full national equality and the halting of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Note was made of the results and encouraging tendencies, as well as of the increasing readiness of Communists and other working people and citizens of all nations and nationalities, to resolve the problems more effectively and rapidly through joint activity in the framework of the LC, the SAWP and other sociopolitical organizations.

The situation in the province is burdened in particular by exacerbated economic and social problems and the fact that an increasing number of work organizations are operating in very difficult conditions and are not able to pay out personal incomes regularly. This further exacerbates the already difficult social problems. All this, the communique says, requires of Communists, leading cadres, and all employees that they become involved in improving the situation by making maximum use of internal potential, by increasing productivity, by saving and by other forms of rational business operations.

The session, which was presided over by Bajram Seljani, was also attended by Sinan Hasani, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Kolj Siroka, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Plemetina Residents Discuss Security Situation

AU021815 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 2 Apr 88

[Text] Residents of the village of Plemetina, near Pristina, are holding a meeting to discuss the political-security situation. In addition to about 100 villagers, the meeting is attended by Miroslav Markovic, member of the Working Group for Kosovo of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, as well as by several Pristina communal officials. So far, the meeting has mostly discussed the increased emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, pressures by Albanian separatists, and the inefficiency of the authorities.

Istok LC Discusses Serb Protest Meeting

AU031631 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 Mar 88 p 1-2

[R. Rugova, T. Neziri report: "Total Mobilization to Change the Situation"]

[Text] Istok, 29 Mar—Yesterday's meeting of the Presidium of the Istok LC Communal Committee, which was attended by Vojislav Zajic, secretary to the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, and Kacusha Jashari, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, considered the current political and security situation in the commune. They set forth tasks for the LC and other organized socialist forces to improve this situation, which has been particularly complicated recently following various excesses in local communities.

Arif Llukaj, president of the Istok LC Communal Committee Presidium, said that 12 intranational incidents against Serbs and Montenegrins, some of which were very serious, have taken place in this commune within a very short time. The illegal activity of Albanian irredentism is continuing. In addition, its counterrevolutionary agitation can be seen in the writing of hostile slogans and the distribution of leaflets. Arif Llukaj then spoke about the difficult economic situation and the major problem of unemployment in the commune. He went on to say that, in spite of all the work of Communists and other organized socialist forces, the involved political and security situation that has arisen testifies to covert opposition to the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum on Kosovo.

Arif Llukaj said that the recent excesses in Djurakovac and Kovrage have had a particularly deleterious influence on the situation. Concerning the single-nationality protest meeting held in Djurakovac on Sunday, he said that 23 participants made speeches at the gathering, of whom 8 were from other communes. Activists from the commune also spoke at the gathering. The speakers from Istok mainly spoke about genuine and important problems confronting their own community, but there were also highly unacceptable statements and extreme demands, mainly from some speakers who had come to the gathering from outside the commune. Arif Llukaj said that these statements insulted the fundamental values of the revolution and our social order, defamed leaders and individuals, and demanded a different kind of federal structure.

The Situation Deteriorates Where There Is No Program [subhead]

Joining the discussion, Vojislav Zajic said that he agreed with those who had said that in some places the political and security situation had further deteriorated since the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum, instead of improving. He said that in spite of the intensive work of a group of activists from the provincial Political Aktiv in investigating and condemning incidents, such efforts have still not yielded the proper results. I think, he said, that it is particularly important that Albanian Communists should take the lead in condemning the recent excesses, and that all our work should go toward helping to prevent the organization of any larger single-nationality gathering such as has been announced.

Vojislav Zajic went on to stress that we cannot leave the protection of citizens and citizens' total freedom solely in the hands of social authorities and officials, because it is traditional for people in this area to always protect each other, to cooperate, and to live in good-neighborliness. It is therefore all the more important, he added, for the voice of the Albanians to be heard in condemning those who have committed the recent excesses.

Talking about the political and security situation in this commune and beyond, Zajic said that we are united in our view of the causes that have given rise to the situation that exists in certain specific areas of the province. These areas lack specific programs to change the situation, because drafting such programs on the basis of the conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee plenum on Kosovo has been purely a matter of form. We must draw up positive and very specific programs to change the situation in these areas, and thus create brighter prospects for all our working people and citizens and for all our peoples and nationalities, to prevent emigration, and to eliminate the discontent of citizens and working people. These programs, together with the development program, must rely upon the realistic possibilities available to the province and commune, but must also look beyond, and especially to the Yugoslav program for preventing emigration.

Nevertheless, the primary duty facing us still remains the improvement and revival of intranational relations. I say this because our citizens and working people in this district have plenty of positive experience from the past, and it is only necessary to stress and affirm more strongly

positive examples of togetherness and good neighborliness. After talking about emigration as the most serious political problem facing the province and beyond, Zajic went on to insist that where employment is concerned, and where other factors are equal, priority should be given to Serbs and Montenegrins, since unemployment is the main cause of emigration. In the long term, we cannot abandon a policy of national equality in employment too, but the Albanians and others must show understanding and political reasonableness, as they have in the past, when under present circumstances priority in employment is claimed for Serbs and Montenegrins. In connection with the proposal for a meeting of local Communists within the next 10 days, which emerged at the single-nationality gathering at Djurakovac, Zajic asked for a joint working group of the Istok LC Communal Committee and the Djurakovac Local Community LC to be formed.

Everyone Should Cleanup His Own Backyard [subhead]

Kacusha Jashari, joining the discussion, said that she was pleased and encouraged by the fact that the citizens of all the local communities where SAWP branches had organized meetings over the past few days had unanimously condemned the recent excesses. Citizens had thus expressed their readiness to work together to improve the situation. We must support and contribute to this mood among citizens, and not simply cope with each incident as it occurs. Kacusha Jashari went on to stress that the most sensitive point where the enemy mounted his attack was in intranational relations. For this reason, she said, the most important thing is that everyone should cleanup his own backyard. If all Albanians were to commit themselves to the struggle against nationalism in their own ranks, then our activity to stabilize the situation in Kosovo would be more successful. The aim of Albanian nationalism remains to exacerbate the situation in the province. Talking about the last single-nationality gathering at Djurakovac, Kacusha Jashari said that there were individuals at this gathering who were creating a climate of distrust of the Albanian nationality and of the decisions of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, and who proposed the abolition of the autonomous provinces, and so forth, as if we were not determined in our struggle against every form of nationalism and against all enemies of our political system of socialist self-management. Kacusha Jashari went on to insist that ideopolitical differentiation should be pressed further into the ranks of Communists and other progressive forces in Istok Commune, so that each individual's commitment to performing the duties that have been set out may be seen in visible deeds. She also insisted that this activity should also assess the unity of the communal leadership itself.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Mass Emigration Announced in Three Villages [subhead]

A meeting of the Istok Commune Political Aktiv was also held yesterday, and was attended by Arif Llukaj, president of the Istok LC Communal Committee Presidium, and Vojislav Zajic, secretary of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium. In his speech, Zajic committed himself to studying the future duties of Communists and other organized socialist forces in stabilizing the political and security situation in this commune and beyond.

In the evening, Vojislav Zajic, Kacusha Jashari, and communal leaders visited the village of Belica and took part in a meeting of the village SAWP branch.

Here, the top provincial leaders and the communal leaders were informed of the important problems facing the inhabitants of this easternmost village of Istok Commune. The key problems demanding solution are the construction of a road, a bus service, the need for a clinic, a school, water supply, and so forth. These problems have also influenced the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The meeting demanded that a list of priorities should be drawn up, describing the problems to be solved, but also demanded that some way should be found to employ young people, for young people are leaving the district in search of work, and Serbian and Montenegrin families are left with only their old people.

It must be stressed that the problems of Serb and Montenegrin emigration have become even more acute in recent days, since 22 families in Prekale, 11 in Belica, and 5 in Lukavac have announced their mass emigration.

Tuzla Man Imprisoned for Hostile Propaganda

AU051518 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 88 p 9

[H.M. report: "Sentenced for Hostile Propaganda"]

[Text] Tuzla, 30 Mar—Ismet Krasnic (50), a worker at the polyurethane plant in Tuzla, was sentenced to 1 year in prison for hostile propaganda. The Council of the Higher Court in Tuzla confirmed that Krasnic had been attacking the SFRY, glorifying Albania, and justifying Aziz Kelmendi's crime in the Paracin barracks.

Politicians, Scientists View 'Crisis'

LD311306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 31 Mar 88

[By Tamara Kaliterna]

[Text] Belgrade, March 31 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav politicians, scientists, economists and citizens are aware that the Yugoslav society is undergoing a crisis. This is

confirmed by statistical data, thinner wallets, political criticism and self-criticism, members dropping out of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and scientific discussions.

By bringing up the tested thesis that "there is nothing more practical than a good theory," the scientists are attempting to formulate a "neo-self-management model" of Yugoslavia.

Democratization is, according to Yugoslav scientists, the only undisputable and acceptable way out of the crisis. Socialism must not be subjected to bourgeois democracy, it must outgrow it, they say.

Self-managing democracy of the 21 century includes the abolishment of the dictatorship of politics over society and economy. It also excludes the commanding of informal centers of power over the party and its members.

According to some theoreticians, a circle of barely 1,000 people make the most important decision in Yugoslavia. From them concentrical circles of executors, subjects and acclaimers spread out.

Owing to their power over the party and the politics, these 1,000 people rule over all Yugoslavs, especially the 6.7 million employed in the state sector and the 2.2 million LCY members. Their job is made easier for them by the fact that 86 percent of all officials in economy, the assemblies and the socio-political organizations are party members.

Scientists insist on the necessity of ridding the economy of everything suppressing and distorting the laws of the market.

There has been enough of dogmatic enthusiasm over impoverished socialism which proves its historical justification through quantity and the cult of hard work—through megawatts, dug out tonnes and paved kilometers. Yugoslavia should be oriented towards the market, justifying its orientation by the quality of life, openness towards the world, the cult of knowledge and ability.

The majority of Yugoslav intellectuals are in favor of democracy, socialism and market—at the same time.

Accident Involving Former Official Investigated

AU051551 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 88 p 9

[M.I. report: "Investigation Against Mijalko Todorovic Ended"]

[Text] An investigation against the former federal official Mijalko Todorovic, who is suspected of a serious road safety offense, ended yesterday in the Second Communal Court in Belgrade. On 23 December last year, at about 1900, Todorovic knocked Danilo Cveticanin over at the crossroads of Uzicka, Laskoviceva, and Branko Djonovic streets. Cveticanin was taken to the Military Medical Academy after the accident where he died from his injuries several days later.

Dusan Slepcevic, the judge in charge of the investigation, questioned the accused, Todorovic, as well as witnesses, carried out a reconstruction of events in the presence of experts, gathered autopsy and experts' findings, and then completed the investigation. Now it is the Public Prosecutor's turn. If there are no demands for the investigation to continue, then it can be expected that charges will be filed soon.

Banja Luka Teachers' Strike Continues

LD041334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Banja Luka, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Contrary to the agreement on the strike lasting 2 days, the Banja Luka Economics and Electrical Schools are not working today. This morning nearly 3,000 pupils returned home while more than 170 teachers and other staff of these schools hold trade union and party meetings.

The work stoppage has been continued, the teachers say, because their demand that the condemnation of the strike made at the last session of all three chambers of the Banja Luka Municipal Assembly be withdrawn, has not been fulfilled.

Teachers Strike Over Low Pay

LD311706 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 31 Mar 88

[Text] Banjaluka, Central Yugoslavia, March 31 (TANJUG)—All 540 teachers and over a hundred other employees being on strike at the high school centre here today, close to 11,000 pupils did not attend their classes.

The teaching staff made their mind about going on strike in protest at low pays and their schools' being poorly equipped with teaching aids, the centre's trade union organisation announced.

The strike is expected to take two days in an attempt to have the salaries of 200,000 dinars on an average (U.S. 120 dollars) doubled.

Briefs

Council of Federation Member Dies

Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG)—Todor-Tosa Vujasinovic, eminent revolutionary and member of the Council of the Federation, died this morning at the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade. [Text] [*LD260108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 25 Mar 88*]

New TU Presidium Members

Belgrade, 29 Mar—Bernardo Jurlina, Stevan Grubjesic, and Savo Komadinic, the newly elected presidents of the Croatian, Vojvodina, and Kosovo trade union organizations, were elected new members of the Presidium of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. [Summary] [*AU041551 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 88 p 3*]